

JULY 9, 1881

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 606.—Vol. XXIV.

OFFICE: 190 STRAND LONDON.

Price Sixpence.

## E P P S ' S C O C O A .

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

## JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR

(THE OLD HOUSE)

23, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON.

"IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR."—THE LANCET.

REFUSE OTHER KINDS WHEN OFFERED INSTEAD.

## IS THE BEST

JOHNSTON'S SCOTCH OATMEAL, superior quality. Packets, 4, 8, and 16 oz., and Calico Bags, 4 and 7 lbs.

## BIRD'S

CUSTARDS WITHOUT EGGS—CHOICE—DELICIOUS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

## CUSTARD POWDER

Makes the Richest Custards without Eggs at less than half the Cost and Trouble.

To prevent disappointment each Packet should bear the Address—ALFRED BIRD, BIRMINGHAM.

FOR LADIES' DRESSES AND COSTUMES. GUARANTEED TO WEAR WELL.

## THE "BRUNSWICK" FINISH.

MELLODEWS, LEES, and HARDY'S Improved Patent  
FAST PILE VELVETEENS.

None GENUINE without the TRADE MARK stamped every two yards on the back of the piece.

Wholesale Agent: WM. WHITWORTH, JUN., 15, Watling Street, London, E.C.

THE QUEEN (Nov. 20, 1880) says: "For lightness of weight and fineness of texture they approach nearer to Lyons Silk Velvet than any we have yet met with."

MADAME SCHILD'S JOURNAL (Jan., 1881) says: "They are remarkable for the closeness of the pile, beautiful soft finish, and depth of colour, rivalling in appearance any silk velvet."

THE COURT CIRCULAR (Feb. 26, 1881) says: "The Brunswick Finish Fast Pile is far superior to all other Velveteens, and is especially adapted for ladies' dresses."

THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND DRAPERS' TRADE JOURNAL (Dec. 24, 1880) says: "Beautiful it certainly is, with close and erect pile. Scarcely discernible from Lyons Silk Velvet."

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

First Degree of Merit and Medals, Sydney, 1880, and Melbourne, 1881.

## FRY'S COCOA

## EXTRACT

Guaranteed Pure Cocoa Only

A Thin Summer Drink

UNDER ROYAL AND IMPERIAL PATRONAGE.

PATTERNS POST FREE, WITH OTHER FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

## ROYAL YACHT SERGE.

PURE WOOL.—This indispensable Material can be relied on to stand Wind and Weather on Land and Sea, for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wear. Any Length cut. Goods packed for exportation. Carriage paid to the principal towns in England, Scotland, or Ireland. SPECIAL NOTICE.—No Agents. All orders are executed and sent direct from E. B.'s Warehouse.

EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

## "MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,"

THE DELIGHTFUL BATH AND TOILET REQUISITE.

When used in the bath or sprinkled over the body, Purifies, Softens, and Whitens the skin, REFRESHES, INVIGORATES, and gives tone to the weak, depressed, and languid invalid, producing a most Soothing effect in those cases where the nervous system is overtaxed and irritated. It imparts a delightful sensation of COOLNESS, BUOYANCY, and VIGOUR, at the same time diffusing a Charming and Lasting Fragrance of rare Exotic Flowers, which is exquisitely pleasing to all persons of refinement. SUPERIOR TO EAU DE COLOGNE.

Sold by all first class Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. Wholesale Depot, Snow Hill, London. "CAUTION," Observe that the label bears the words, LANMAN & KEMP, New York.

## CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS

The most varied collection in London of OLD AND MODERN PORCELAIN, BRONZES, ENAMELS, IVORIES, &c., including a large number of INEXPENSIVE CABINET SPECIMENS. Every article marked in plain figures, at the Lowest Price for Cash.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oriental Department, 30 to 38, Oxford Street, W.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL

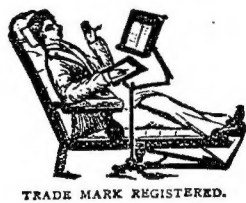
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

[PARIS, 1878.]



THE GRAPHIC

# CARTER'S



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

## PATENT LITERARY MACHINE

For holding a book or writing, desk, lamp, &c., in any position over an easy chair, bed, or sofa obviating the fatigue and inconvenience of incessant stooping while reading or writing. Invaluable to invalids and students. Admirably adapted for India. A most useful gift. Prices from £1 15. Illustrated Price List Post Free.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

## BREAKFAST IN BED.

CARTER'S PATENT REVOLVING BED-TABLE. Adjustable to any height or inclination, for reading or writing. Prices from £2 5s. Illustrated Price List Post Free.



## INVALID FURNITURE

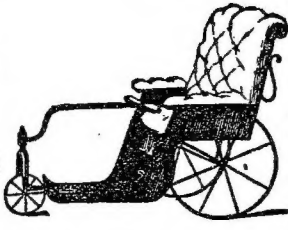
Invalid Adjustable Couches and Beds, from £5 10s.; Wicker Bath Chairs, £2 2s.; Exercising Chairs, with Horse Action for Indigestion, £5 5s.; Carrying Chairs, £2 10s. 6d.; Reclining Boards, £1 5s.; Trapped Commodes, £1 5s.; Perambulators, £1 5s.; Leg Rests, £1 10s.; Price Rests, 12s. 6d.; Self-prop Bath Chairs, £6 10s.; Bed Tables, 12s. 6d.; each, &c. Illustrated from List Post Free.

## BATH CHAIRS

In Wicker, from £2 2s.

## INVALID CARRIAGES

of all kinds at low prices.



J. CARTER, 6a, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, London, W.

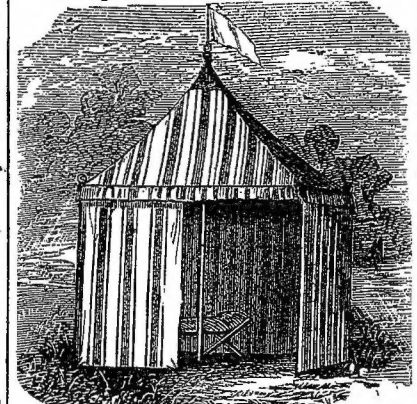
## OH MY POOR CORN!

THE CRY OF THOUSANDS.  
BOND'S MARVELLOUS CORN CURE  
Gives immediate relief from pain, and in a few days entirely removes Bunions, Corns, Warts, Chilblains, Swellings, Burns, Blisters, &c. See Press Opinions. Use no other. Plasters entirely superseded. The Genuine in Pink Wrappers, and bear the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. box, or sent post free, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 11d. by the Proprietor,  
A. BOND, 329, High Holborn, London, W.C.

## PIGGOTT BROS., SHOWROOMS,

59, Bishopsgate St. Without, LONDON, E.C.  
Marquee Tents, Temporary Rooms, Decorations, Flags, on Hire.  
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

RICK CLOTHS same quality as supplied to the Government at specially low prices. Garden Tents of all descriptions. Marquees for Lawn Tennis, &c.



Military Tents, Travellers' Tents, all Descriptions of Canvas, Flags, Twines, Tarpaulins, Bunting, &c., for Export. Special Tents for Sportsmen going Abroad.  
The Illustrated Catalogue Free by Post.

## EXTRACT FROM "THE LANCET."



"THE Corsets of Madame Cavé are the best we have ever seen, and will give perfect support. Ladies inclined to embonpoint may derive benefit from them, the belt keeping the figure down to its proper proportion, at the same time ensuring great comfort, as it cannot by any chance slip out of its place, as so many belts do, causing great inconvenience and sometimes pain."  
These Corsets are manufactured by E. 120D and SON, and may be had of all respectable Drapers through the Wholesale Houses, or by letter, of  
MADAME CAVE, Harris's, 159, Piccadilly, London.  
White, 10s. 6d., 12s., 15s., 21s., 31s. 6d. Black or Scarlet, 12s. 9d., 18s., 25s. White for Nursing, 17s. 9d. Black Satin, 42s. The Belt only, Best quality, White, 9s. 3d., Black, 10s.

## TONGA A SPECIFIC FOR NEURALGIA

"Invaluable in facial Neuralgia."—Medical Press & Circular Dec. 29, 1880. See also Lancet, March 6 and 29, and May 29, 1880.  
In bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. Of all Chemists, and ALLEN & HANBURY, Lombard St., London.

## ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Is prepared from the Lime Fruit.  
Is entirely free of alcohol.  
The favourite summer beverage.  
A delicious cooling drink in water.  
Effervescing in all aerated waters.  
An excellent stimulant blended with spirits.  
Is highly medicinal.  
Cooling and purifying the blood.  
An excellent stomachic, assisting digestion.  
Is recommended by the Lancet.  
Is sold everywhere.  
Wholesale Stores—11, Curtain Road, London.

## ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

GLOVES WITHOUT BUTTONS.



THE JERSEY SILK GLOVE having no Buttons, effects a great saving of Time and Trouble.  
Price, in Black, Navy, or Chocolate, 1s. 6d., 2s., and Extra Length, 3s. per pair. POST-FREE.  
Only to be obtained of the Makers,  
HILDER & GODBOLD, SIDNEY PLACE, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.  
Glove List POST FREE.

## SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS

immediately removed. A Lady will have pleasure in warding a harmless recipe for this sad defect.  
Mrs. GRACE NEWTON, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

# ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE



All the latest Fashionable Colours, Mixtures, and Textures. For Ladies', Children's, Gentlemen's and Boys' Dress. Hard Wear Guaranteed. Price from 1s. 6 1/2d. per yard

"SEA WATER CANNOT HURT IT."

On the authority of the QUEEN, the Dress Fabrics specially produced by Messrs. SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN stand unrivalled for Beauty, Durability, and General Usefulness.

Any Length Cut, and Carriage Paid to London, Dublin, and Glasgow.

CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED GENUINE OF THE SOLE FACTORS,

SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN (ONLY ADDRESS) PLYMOUTH

PARIS. 1878. R.A.S.E. 1876.

## DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

RIDERS Patent HOUSEHOLD PUMPING ENGINE

NO DANGER NO TROUBLE NO BOILER NO NOISE NO SMELL NO SKILL REQUIRED

DOES NOT AFFECT FIRE INSURANCE

WILL RAISE 500 GALLONS OF WATER 80 FEET HIGH WITH A CONSUMPTION OF 4 lbs. of Coke Per Hour.

Sole Makers: HAYWARD TYLER & CO., 39, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E.C.

## THE MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITHS' AND SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY

Effect a saving to the purchaser of from 25 to 50 per cent.



WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, CHRISTENING and COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS

In Fine Gold, Sterling Silver, and Electro Plate.

Four Prize Medals, the Diploma of Honour, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour awarded for originality and excellence.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: W. GIBSON and J. LANGMAN, DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR POST FREE, LONDON, W.

112, REGENT STREET (ADJOINING STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY)

## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

## SUMMER EXHIBITION

Now Open Daily, 9 to 7.

Admission One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

## THE NATIONAL CONDIMENT.

# KEEN'S MUSTARD

ESTABLISHED 1742

## First Prize, Sydney, 1880.

CHEAP SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST POST-FREE.

ALL PURE FLAX.		HEMSTITCHED.	
Children's	2s. 6d. per doz.	Ladies'	5s. 11d. per doz.
Ladies'	2s. 7d.	Gentlemen's	8s. 3d.
Gentlemen's	4s. 11d.		

"The Irish Cambrics of Messrs. ROBINSON and CLEAVER have a world-wide fame."—The Queen.

Surplice Linens, from 8 1/2d. per yard. Collars and Cuffs, Damasks and Household Linen, at lowest wholesale prices.

ROBINSON and CLEAVER, Royal Irish Linen Warehouse, Belfast.

# MAPPIN & WEBB.



STERLING SILVER. ELECTRO SILVER. FINE CUTLERY. 20,000 PRESENTS. Illustrated Catalogues Free. LONDON.

OXFORD STREET, W., & MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY.

# THE SOCIETY OF ARTS

EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS, AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, IS NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6 P.M.

EXAMPLES ARE CONTRIBUTED BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS—GREGORY and CO. MORANT, BOYD, and BLANFORD. JACKSON and GRAHAM. GILLOW and CO. HOLLAND and SONS. HOWARD and SONS. WRIGHT and MANSFIELD. CRACE and SONS. SHOOLBRED and CO. JOHNSTONE, JEANES, and CO.

# FOX & CO, ART-DECORATORS. MAKERS OF DECORATIVE FURNITURE.

Artistic Decorations at Moderate Cost.—Paper-Hangings, Art Colourings and Designs, Art Furniture, Simple and Inexpensive. Carpets, Newest Designs, Old-Fashioned Quality, Art Fabrics for Curtains and Coverings.  
SHOW ROOMS: 74, 75, 76, 77, Bishopsgate St. Within (NEAR THE BANK OF ENGLAND).

## KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.  
PURE, MILD, and MELLOW. DELICIOUS and MOST WHOLESOME. THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES. Dr. HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very Excellent Quality."

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.  
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.



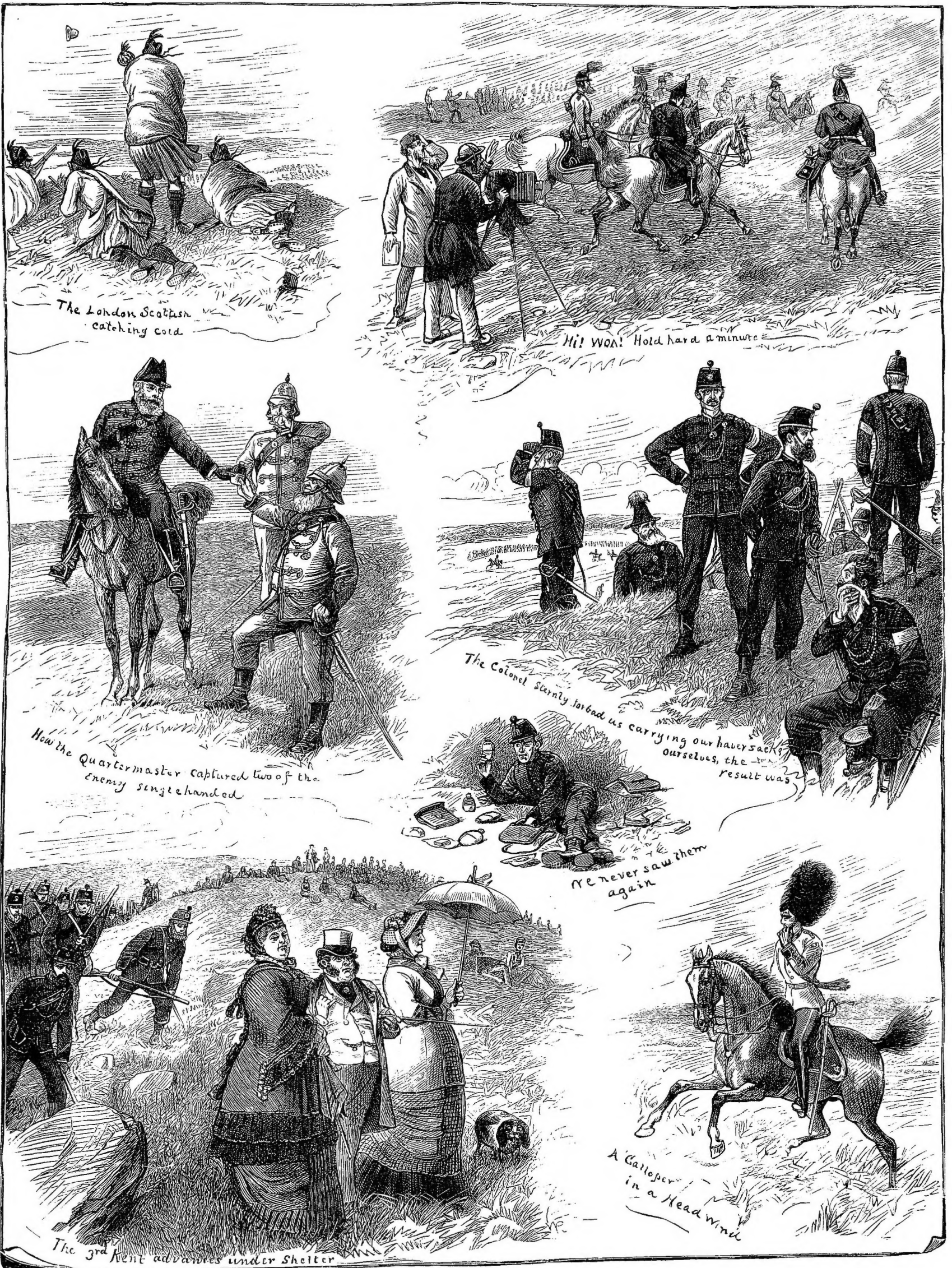
# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 606.—VOL. XXIV.  
Regd at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [PRICE SIXPENCE  
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny]



THE VOLUNTEERS—NOTES AT A BRIGHTON REVIEW



## Topics of the Week

**PRESIDENT GARFIELD.**—When it was reported last Saturday evening that the life of the American President had been attempted, people were both astonished and incredulous. They could understand the prejudice which the revolutionary fanatic entertains against the whole fraternity of Kings; but they could not comprehend why he should strike at a magistrate sprung from the people, chosen by the people, and certain to be succeeded by a man of the people. Nor did the murder of Mr. Lincoln afford any precedent. The Southern Confederacy was just then dying, after a tremendous and prolonged struggle, and men's minds were preternaturally excited. To-day no such volcanic agencies are at work, and therefore the foul deed was attributed to an isolated lunatic. Subsequent intelligence, however, showed that this view was only partially correct. There is no evidence, apparently, that Guiteau had any accomplice; but, on the other hand, he is not a genuine madman. He seems to be an ill-conditioned, unprincipled fellow, who has suffered his passions to overmaster him, and who revenged his own disappointment at not obtaining office under the pretext of removing an unpatriotic occupant from the Presidential Chair. Indirectly, the deplorable incident sheds a lurid light on the American patronage system. The agreement that Messrs. Blaine and Conkling should divide the spoils, and the bitter feud which afterwards arose in the Republican party when the President decided to allot certain offices as he thought fit—all this no doubt helped to inflame the excitable and ill-balanced temperament of such a man as Guiteau. To Europeans the American system of rewarding political fidelity with Government berths seems both indefensible and absurd; but it is, we must suppose, suited to American tastes, and, although it has indirectly led to the attempted assassination of a highly-esteemed Chief Magistrate, it will probably survive for many years. With regard to the victim himself, whose life now hangs in the balance, he fully deserves that heartfelt sympathy which makes the sick chamber at Washington a centre of attraction, not for Americans only, but for men of all nations, ourselves especially. Herein lies the only redeeming point in this dismal business. In spite of past quarrels and misunderstandings, a pair of cousins cannot but be melted into friendship, as they stand at the bedside of one for whom they feel an almost equal solicitude.

**IRELAND AND THE BESSBOROUGH COMMISSION.**—It can hardly have been expected either by the supporters or by the opponents of the Government that the attack of the Duke of Argyll on the Bessborough Commission would be so effective. His exposure of the incompetence of that body was complete and crushing. Whether or not its members began their labours with a determination to prove the expediency of the Three F's, there can be no doubt that they accepted evidence without any attempt to test its real character, and that in their report they gave a very misleading account of the position of large classes of Irish tenants. Some violent partisans have rushed to the conclusion that since the Bessborough Commission has been shown to be untrustworthy it ought to be admitted that there was no necessity for a Land Bill. This, however, is going a little too fast. The necessity for a Land Bill arises not from isolated facts but from the general state of Ireland. Any one who maintains that a country which is frequently on the verge of rebellion has no real grievances is hardly worth arguing with; he maintains what is disproved by the whole course of history. The Irish are not so very different from their neighbours that we should judge them by a set of principles which would be inapplicable to any other race. For many years after the Union between England and Scotland, the Scottish people were as discontented as the Irish are now; but they became enthusiastic upholders of the Union when the interests of their country were placed on a satisfactory basis; and there is no reason to doubt that the same causes would lead to the same results in Ireland. At the same time it is to be regretted that a Commission which might have put the world in possession of the real facts as to the evils which must be remedied altogether missed its opportunity. It has afforded one more proof that "the wrongs of Ireland" can be properly dealt with, not by impulsive sentimentalists, but only by men of firmness and good sense.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.**—Those who have not carefully followed the fortunes of our citizen soldiers are recommended to read "The Story of the Volunteers," which appears in another portion of our issue. They will there find that the Volunteer movement, which began upwards of twenty years ago under a justifiable sense of insecurity, was not, as many supposed, a mere outburst of temporary enthusiasm. The Volunteer Force is as full of life and vigour as it ever was, while it more nearly approximates to the drill and discipline of the Regular army than was the case in its earlier days. The Review which is to be held this evening by the Queen under the towers of Windsor Castle will be less instructive from a military point of view than many former Volunteer gatherings, but it will be interesting as showing the zeal and devotion with which the various corps are animated. For

the honour of defiling before their Sovereign, these citizen soldiers will endure much expense, inconvenience, and fatigue. The regiments from the more distant counties will have to leave home some twenty-four hours before the Review begins, and will, even if railway arrangements work smoothly, be under arms for the greater part of two days. July is scarcely the best month to choose for such a display, but in these matters the poor Volunteers are at the mercy of people bigger than themselves, and these persons are not always so considerate as they might be. If the phenomenal heat of the earlier part of the week had continued, the consequences might have been very serious; for a Volunteer army, consisting in great part of men whose avocations are indoor and sedentary, cannot be expected to possess the hard grit of regular trained soldiers. Yet the sham fight of Aldershot on Monday proved fatal to several of our regulars, and injured many others. If the bigwigs who manage the army possessed a little more of that uncommon quality called common-sense, they would surely, even at the risk of disappointing some of their distinguished visitors, have put off the Aldershot Manœuvres till the weather became cooler. Let us hope that our Volunteer brethren at Windsor will enjoy the perfection of an English summer day—a genial sun, a balmy breeze, and perhaps a shower or two just to lay the dust.

**AMERICA AND IRISH AGITATORS.**—Some of Mr. Gladstone's supporters regret his decision to bring to the attention of the American Government the proceedings of the wilder class of Irish agitators in the United States. These misgivings do not seem to be shared by the English people generally. The boasts of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa may be to a great extent disregarded; but, if we may trust the Philadelphia correspondent of *The Times*, they are not, perhaps, altogether without foundation. According to this authority, "there is no doubt whatever that Rossa's organisation collects money for the purpose of committing the outrages that are heard of every few days in Ireland; that it equips agents for the purpose; and that its leaders glory in every cable telegram that announces an attack on a public building or national ship." If this is true, it is not only the right but the duty of the British Government to intervene; and we may hope that it will not intervene in vain. In America a great deal of sympathy is expressed with the Irish people, partly because of the importance of the Irish vote, partly because the Americans really believe that Ireland is cruelly treated by England. The inhabitants of the United States, however, are scarcely likely to be of opinion that the best way of securing reform is to shoot landlords and blow up public buildings. They have been reminded once more by painful experience to what extremities a madman or a fanatic may be driven by political excitement; and they will doubtless sanction stern dealings with ruffians who prepare to commit crime in the name of humanity, whether the object of these preparations be at home or abroad.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**—Clergymen and others who have much dealings with poor people have constantly noted these two facts, that labourers and mechanics are very fond of joining Friendly Societies, and that these Societies are often in a very rotten condition. In a country where so much is left to private enterprise, we can scarcely go so far as to forbid the existence of any Benefit Clubs except under State supervision. We can, however, say to these Benefit Clubs, "If you please, you can register your associations, but this registration must be coupled with the condition that your books are properly audited." Provision is made for this arrangement under an Act passed in 1875, but it would appear that the auditing of the books is not so genuine as it ought to be, and that, lax as Parliament intentionally made the obligation for fear of frightening the Friendly Societies, the greater number of them remain unregistered. The apparent inference to be derived from this is that a large proportion of these unregistered Societies are not really solvent, and that the members, to use a Scriptural expression, "love to have it so." The reason for their blindness seems to be this: They flinch from the sound doctrine that the subscription to a Sick and Burial Club should be sufficiently ample to cover each individual's average demands on the club till he dies. Most of the original members of a club are young men, sickness is rare, death still rarer; so, instead of making provision for the dark days of old age, they merrily at periodical intervals divide the surplus funds, and trust to fresh young blood coming in, and thus furnishing funds to pay their allowances when they in their turn become elderly and invalidish. We have said nothing about defaulting secretaries, although they are common enough. The result of all this foolish or fraudulent management is that the club often breaks up just when it is most needed, and the principle of thrift is sorely discouraged, for a man not unnaturally says, "Rather than have my money muddled away like this, I prefer to put it down my throat in the form of beer."

**DOGMATIC FREE TRADERS.**—It has often been said of the English people that they are less accessible to what are called ideas than almost any other of the progressive nations. If there is any truth in this, it cannot certainly be added that they are easily persuaded to abandon ideas which they have adopted. Many years of agitation were needed to convince them of the virtues of Free Trade; but, having accepted Mr. Cobden's system, they immediately regarded it as a creed

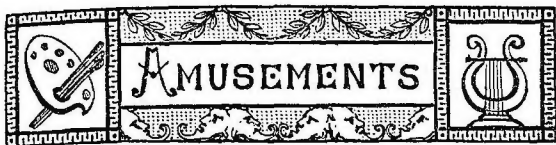
rather than as a body of doctrine about which there might be differences of opinion. Any one who ventures to argue for a modification of our Free Trade policy is looked upon by thoroughgoing Free Traders with a mixture of pity and contempt, and he may think himself well off if he is not set down by some of them as either a fool or a knave. We are not going to discuss the question whether Free Trade, or Protection, or a middle way between them, is best; but we may venture to assert that those who claim to have inherited Mr. Cobden's spirit do not promote their cause by extravagant dogmatism. Mr. Cobden may have been a very wise man; but, after all, some of his most confident predictions have not been verified. He contended that if England would adopt Free Trade, all nations would soon follow her example; whereas the prospects of the Protectionists in the larger part of the civilised world never seemed to be brighter than at the present moment. And, what is of still more importance, Protectionist countries like France and the United States are prosperous, whereas English commerce has been for a long time in a depressed condition, and shows but few and fitful signs of revival. These facts may not prove that we have been going on a wrong path; but they are surely striking enough to justify the opponents of Mr. Cobden's views in demanding that the subject shall be debated in a calm and impartial spirit. It is said that many workmen are beginning to doubt whether Free Trade in its existing form is compatible with the interests of their class. We do not know how far this is true; but, if it has any foundation, Free Traders will be compelled by and by to abandon the affectation of possessing principles that are beyond the possibility of dispute.

**THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY TRAGEDY.**—The inquest on poor Mr. Gold has afforded keen interest to a sensation-loving public, but it is generally felt to be a misfortune that none of the persons who could throw some light on the ghastly drama enacted between Merstham and Balcombe Tunnels are forthcoming. Mr. Gold's lips are sealed by the inexorable hand of Death; the "countryman," by whom Mr. Mapleton says he was assaulted, mysteriously disappeared before reaching Preston; and, lastly, Mr. Mapleton himself, though he ought to have known that the Coroner would be particularly glad to hear his evidence, has never yet returned from that visit which he said he should make to Dr. Cressy. We commented last week on the want of smartness shown by the police in not taking care to keep Mapleton within reach, but now that Sergeant Holmes has given his evidence he shows himself to be a detective officer of such marvellous unsuspiciousness that he would make a good character in *opera bouffe*. He admits that he thought Mapleton a lunatic, he hears on his way to Croydon with him of the terrible discovery in Balcombe Tunnel, he knows that Mapleton gives a false number to the watch which he alleges to be his own, and yet, even when the telegram comes to hand saying "Detain him," instead of engaging amateur help at once to watch the house back and front, he waits till the other policemen arrive, by which time the alleged delinquent has had a long start of his pursuers. In some respects every day diminishes the chance of Mapleton's capture, as the watchfulness of the police naturally becomes gradually relaxed. One hopes he may be found, if only to save annoyance to the innocent persons who are being constantly arrested by mistake, and to put an end to the flood of suggestions which fools and bores send to the authorities.

**THRIFT AND EDUCATION.**—The Education Department has issued a circular to the teachers of Board Schools, urging the necessity of teaching children habits of thrift. Nobody can find fault with this as "unpractical;" but if good results are to be achieved, the Education Department will have to do more than issue a circular, since many of the teachers themselves (unless they are very different from the majority of their neighbours) are likely to be anything but models in this respect for their pupils. It is probably not going too far to say that the English are the least thrifty people in the world. Many an English workman wastes in a single year on beer alone what would seem wealth to the workmen of other countries; but it is not only among the working classes that unthrifty habits are to be found. They pervade all classes; and, of course, the result is that an income which would be considered handsome in France or Germany is regarded as a miserable pittance in England. The causes, no doubt, lie deep in the national character; but one cause appears to be the common notion that thrift is the mark of a sordid nature, whereas it would be nearer the truth to say that the most generous people are almost invariably those who have the strongest dislike to unnecessary expenditure. If the evil could be conquered, the problem of pauperism, which now seems almost insoluble, would probably soon solve itself. Direct lessons on thrift would unquestionably be of some advantage, if steadily encouraged by the Education Department and its inspectors; but we have more faith in the indirect effect of general mental cultivation. A really educated community would disapprove of the absolute waste of money because they would see that it is both stupid and vulgar.

**NOTICE.**—With this Number is issued an EXTRA ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES, containing "THE STORY OF THE VOLUNTEERS."—The SUPPLEMENT precedes the Half-Sheet, and must be placed for binding between pages 36 and 49.





**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. On Monday, and Every Evening during the Week, at 7.45, and on Saturday Morning, July 16, **THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.** Shylock, Mr. IRVING; Portia, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Messrs. Terriss, Child, Archer, Carter, Hudson, Coveney, Hanbury, Johnson, Andrews, Tyars; Miss Emery, Miss Alma Murray, &c. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open from 10 till 5. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK  
of the immensely successful American skit,  
**LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS**  
and  
**MADLIE SARAH BERNHARDT**,  
in which the great American comedian, MR. W. H. RICE,  
appears as  
**SARAH HEARTBURN**,  
which will be performed  
**EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT**,  
and on  
**SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY AT THREE**,  
the exertion being too great to admit of Mr. Rice performing at the Monday or Wednesday Matinee.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—**CHERRY TREE FARM**, a New Piece by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke. **YE FANCIE FAIRE**, 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, and **A BRIGHT IDEA**, by Arthur Law, Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3.—**ST. GEORGE'S HALL**, Langham Place. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking Office open from 10 to 6. The Season will close Saturday, July 23rd.

**INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY EXHIBITION.** Opening Ceremony, **ROYAL ALBERT HALL, SATURDAY**, July 16th. The President—The Right Hon. EARL SPENCER, K.C.—will take the Chair at 4.30 p.m., supported by the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., the Right Hon. G. Dodson, M.P., Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., and John Eric Erichson, Esq., F.R.S. Admission: Opening Day by Season Ticket, Five Shillings. After Opening Day, One Shilling. From 10 to 7. All communications to be addressed South Kensington, London, W. MARK H. JUDGE, Secretary.

**CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881.**

**NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.**  
The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART GALLERY, on MONDAY, 14th September. The days for receiving pictures are from the 1st to the 13th of August, both inclusive. Forms, cards of particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyll, curator, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works of art, intended for exhibition, should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau Street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk. Honorary Secretary.

**YORKSHIRE FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.**

NOW OPEN,  
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,  
and the  
PRINCE OF WALES'  
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF  
INDIAN PRESENTS.

Admission One Shilling.—Excursionists Sixpence.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—Notice is Hereby Given that the President and Council will proceed to ELECT on TUESDAY, July 19, two TURNER ANNUITANTS and two COOKE ANNUITANTS. Applicants for the Turner Annuitants, which are of the value of £50 each, must be artists of repute, in need of aid through the unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes. Applicants for the Cooke Annuitants, which are of the value of £30 each, must be painters in oil or water colours, not less than sixty years of age, and in distress from age, sickness, or some other cause.—Form of application can be obtained by letter addressed to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before Tuesday, July 12.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ART is NOW OPEN, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., free, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., on payment of Sixpence.—By order.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The NINETY-FIFTH EXHIBITION now includes a Collection of Works by Prof. ADOLPH MENZEL. 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from 9 to 7. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

**SAVOY HOUSE.—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS** by the GREAT MASTERS.—"CAVE CANEM," Briton Riviere, R.A. This wonderful humorous Engraving on View. "Artist's Proofs only." "SYMPATHY," Briton Riviere, R.A. This beautiful Picture, engraved by F. Stackpole, Esq. Artist's Proofs on View. "Nearly all gone." The Press says it is one of Briton Riviere's most brilliant achievements. Catalogue post-free on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

**DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity," *The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION" with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM, and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.**

**BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.**—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 20s.

**BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR** TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Week-day at 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

**THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY.** Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.  
**EVERY WEDNESDAY.**—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

**FAMILY and TOURIST TICKETS** are now issued, available for one month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea, Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

**PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.**  
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.

**DAY SERVICE.**—Every Weekday as under:—  
Victoria Station. London Bridge Station. Paris.  
July 11 . . . Dep. 10.40 a.m. . . . Dep. 10.50 a.m. . . . Arr. 12.25 a.m.  
" 12 . . . " 11.30 " . . . " 11.40 " . . . " 12.45 p.m.  
" 13 . . . " 7.15 " . . . " 7.30 " . . . " 8.40 " . . .  
" 14 . . . " 7.15 " . . . " 7.30 " . . . " 8.40 " . . .  
" 15 . . . " 7.15 " . . . " 7.30 " . . . " 8.40 " . . .  
" 16 . . . " 7.15 " . . . " 7.30 " . . . " 8.40 " . . .  
**NIGHT SERVICE.**—Leaving Victoria 7.30 p.m., and London Bridge 8 p.m. every Weekday.  
FARE—London to Paris and Back . . . 1st Class. 2nd Class.  
Available for Return within One Month . . . £2 15 0 £1 19 0  
Third Class Return Ticket by the Night Service, 30s  
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.  
Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.  
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.  
HAYRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.  
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.**—Royal Route *via* Crinan and Caledonian Canals by Royal Mail new swift Steamer *Columbia* or the *Iona* from Bridge Wharf, Glasgow, daily, at 7 a.m., and from Greenock at 9 a.m., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 2d.; Illustrated Catalogue, 6d. and 1s. See Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London, or by post, free, from the Owner, DAVID MACBRYNE, No. 119, Hope Street, Glasgow.

## THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER

Will this year be one of special interest, containing the following Illustrations,  
**ALL TO BE PRINTED IN COLOURS.**

"THE LATEST."  
THE GUITAR PLAYER.  
READING THE CHALLENGE.  
THE TENDER PASSION (Double-page).  
SCARLET RUNNERS.  
"IN 1575."  
GETTING IMPATIENT.

An EXTRA LARGE PLATE, representing the Death of Lieutenants MELVILLE and COGHILL, an episode in the late Zulu War, entitled:

**"DYING TO SAVE THE QUEEN'S COLOURS,"**

By C. E. FRIPP, Special Artist to "THE GRAPHIC" during the whole of the Zulu Campaign.  
OUR LAWN TENNIS MATCH. Six Illustrations by ARTHUR HOPKINS.  
OUR HAYMAKING. Six Illustrations by RALPH CALDECOTT.  
OUR GREAT WATERING-PLACE. Ten Illustrations by W. R. RALSTON.  
NOTES IN NORTH WALES. Thirteen Illustrations by J. C. DOLEMAN.  
HOLIDAY SKETCHES AT SCARBOROUGH. Eight Illustrations by MARS.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING TALES:

THE GRASS WIDOW. By Lieut.-Col. F. E. WEST.

A FIGHT FOR HIM. By F. W. ROBINSON.

A HYDROPATHIC ROMANCE. By C. J. HAMILTON.

THE THIRD TIME OF ASKING. By DUTTON COOK.

THE LITTLE OLD GENTLEMAN WITH THE FRILL. By the Author of "The Mysteries of Heron Dyke, &c."

ONE SHILLING. Postage 3d. Extra. Sold by all Booksellers.

## WILL SHORTLY CLOSE. THE GRAPHIC GALLERY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

### TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY,

ILLUSTRATED BY THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARTISTS—

P. H. CALDERON, R.A.  
FRANK DICKSEE, A.R.A.  
ARTHUR HOPKINS.  
SIR F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A.  
C. D. LESLIE, R.A.  
EDWIN LONG, A.R.A.  
JULES GOUPIL  
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).  
PAUL JAUDRY  
(Commander of the Legion of Honour,  
Member of the Institut).  
GUSTAVE JACQUET  
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).

P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.  
C. E. PERUGINI.  
MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.  
GEORGE A. STURGEY, A.R.A.  
L. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A.  
J. J. TISSOT.  
HENRI LEVY  
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).  
PIERRE AUGUSTE COT  
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).  
CAROLUS DURAN  
(Officer of the Legion of Honour).

ALSO,

"DYING TO SAVE THE QUEEN'S COLOURS,"

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANTS MELVILLE AND COGHILL, 24TH REGT  
AN EPISODE IN THE BATTLE OF INSANDLWHANA,  
Painted by Mr. C. E. FRIPP, Special Artist to "The Graphic" during the whole of the Zulu Campaign.

There is also exhibited a choice selection of ORIGINAL WATER-COLOUR and BLACK and WHITE DRAWINGS, the Engravings from which have from time to time appeared in "THE GRAPHIC."

MILLAIS'

New Picture,

"LITTLE MRS. GAMP,"

a companion to the celebrated "CHERRY RIPE," has been added.

THE GALLERY IS OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TILL SIX.  
Admission, including Illustrated Catalogue, ONE SHILLING.



### THE VOLUNTEERS

NOTES AT A BRIGHTON REVIEW

WERE taken by our artist last Easter Monday, when the day, though fine, was disagreeably "blowy," very dusty, and uncomfortably chilly when you happened to get into the shade. The haversack question is always a burning one on these occasions; the eccentric way in which they are lost or misappropriated, and the consequent disappointment and sufferings of the men being notorious. The order at Windsor to-day, however, is "every man for himself," which is after all the most sensible solving of the difficulty. The sketch of the 3rd Kent advancing under shelter is hardly an exaggeration, for the sightseers, as a rule, greatly hamper the movements of the various corps, and have a good deal to answer for on the head of destroying the military value of the operations. There is a story on record of a gallant corps that blazed away all its ammunition in a flank attack on the populace, which it mistook for the enemy—much to the amazement of the umpire, who ordered these too-zealous riflemen "out of action."

NOTES AT A FIELD DAY

May be considered as illustrating the manners of a country rather than a London force, where the cheerful familiarity between officers and men, depicted by the artist, is very rarely if ever found, excepting, perhaps, when "standing easy," and not actually at "attention," as they should be in this case. The last of the sketches gives a good idea of the unforeseen obstacles and difficulties which are apt to present themselves to skirmishers when on strange ground.

### ENGINEERS AT CHATHAM

THE annual camp of this branch of the force was held during the past month, and nearly every Engineer corps in the country has undergone a term of instruction from the 8th Company of the Royal Engineers, who were encamped with the Volunteers. The work, though including the usual camp routine, was of course chiefly devoted to the duties of clearing the road and facilitating the movements of friendly arms with all speed and safety, and impeding and obstructing the advance of an enemy—operations of equally vital importance to an attacking or defending army. It is impossible to over-value the necessity of a foreknowledge of the various phases of Engineering, in which precision and speed are absolutely requisite, and the fortnight's training at Chatham is consequently of the greatest use and benefit. The programme included the defensive work on what is now known as the New Ravelin, forming blinded gun embrasures, bomb and splinter-proof casemates, shelters, and magazines, &c., with the attendant details of breastworks, faces, gabions, &c. Here, too, was practised bridging—both with single and double-lock frame bridges—and the protection of four of the inner defence works; while trestle and floating bridging was practised on the Upnor side of the Medway. Demolition, first described in the Royal Engineers' model-shed, was demonstrated upon some of the work done with the aid of those dangerous but useful allies, gun-cotton and electricity. Though this—excepting, perhaps, the Artillery—is the most exacting and hardworking branch of the Service, everything went off satisfactorily; the discipline, indeed, being so severe as somewhat to trouble the Regulars who were present.

### THE NEW MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY

A VAST building, crowned with a series of towers, has been rising for the last two years upon a very conspicuous site, to the extreme north of Notting Hill. The picturesque red-brick tower of St. Charles's College, until a few months back, formed the principal landmark of London in this neighbourhood, but it has now been quite cast into the shade by the very striking steeple of the Marylebone Infirmary. When viewed from the fields between Kensal Green and Notting Hill, the new building presents a very striking appearance, and a still more picturesque view may be obtained from the south-west corner of St. Charles's Square, where the Infirmary, St. Charles's College, and a rather quaint-looking new Convent, form a group which, at sunset, presents quite a Continental appearance.

The architect of the new building, while adopting the newest improvements in hospital building, and sacrificing ornament and architectural effect to convenience, has managed to produce a singularly effective edifice. It consists of four large structures, each containing four wards, and terminating to the north and south in towers used for the purposes of ventilation. These are connected by corridors, open below and glazed above. In the centre are two blocks of buildings, also connected by corridors with those containing the wards—that to the south, facing Rackham Street, consists of a bold gateway, with a Gothic chapel above it, and that facing north forms the laundry, drying-rooms, &c. This is backed up by the great tower, a remarkably striking feature, containing the great tank, so that in case of fire an immense supply of water can be at once obtained. The drying-room, with its open unglazed arcades, is very picturesquely treated.

The internal fittings and arrangements are everything that they ought to be, and those who wish to study economy in time, fuel, and labour will receive a valuable lesson from a visit to the kitchen and laundry. The wards are cheerful, airy, excellently ventilated, and yet capable of being thoroughly well warmed. We are glad to see that the four courts, which the buildings, together with the external railings enclose, are being laid down with grass and adorned with ornamental shrubs and flowers, and it is very consoling to see that nothing has been spared to render this Home of the suffering poor as attractive as possible to its inmates, and it reflects the highest credit upon the authorities of the parish of Marylebone. We are informed that the cost of the whole building was £12,000, and, large as such a sum may appear, it is reasonable enough when the vast size of the building is taken into account, and the excellence of the workmanship, which is everywhere conspicuous, for although everything is plain, yet all is constructed in a remarkably solid and substantial manner, which does infinite credit to its architect, Mr. Saxon Snell, and its builders, Messrs. Wall Brothers.

The Infirmary was opened on the 29th ult. by the Prince and Princess of Wales. At the entrance had been stationed a guard of honour of the West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and as the Prince and Princess drove up, the bands of the St. Marylebone Schools played God Save the Queen. The Royal party were received by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Mr. Edmund Boulnois, and the Vice-Chairmen, Lieut.-General H. Lyne-doch Gardiner, and Mr. John Bell Sedgwick; and, a procession being formed, the Prince and Princess were conducted to the Pavilion. Then the Chairman read an address, and the Prince of Wales responded in a few words. After the Bishop of London had offered up prayer, the Prince of Wales declared the Infirmary open. The Prince and Princess then visited two of the wards—one for females and the other for male patients, saying a few kind words to the patients—the wards being respectively named Alexandra and Albert Edward, in honour of the Royal visit.

### THE TRANSVAAL—GENERALS WOOD AND BULLER SERENADED

OUR sketch depicts General Wood and Buller lunching on May 17th at a German mission station at Projensky, situated near "Muller's Pass," by which the Boers came to oppose Sir Evelyn Wood when he made his forced march up the country. In the distance may be seen the Biggarsberg and "Leo Kop." As the Generals sat in the broad verandah, the mission bell was sounded, and some thirty children collected outside—the little crowd being composed of Caffres, Basutos, Hottentots, Bushmen, and one Albino. They serenaded their visitors by singing Sankey's hymns, "Come to the Saviour" and "Hold the Fort" (was there any covert irony in the latter?). Caffre hymns followed, then the 23rd Psalm, and finally "God Save the Queen."

### HENLEY REGATTA

THE weather for the Henley contests has often been wet, chilly, and miserable. This year was a glorious exception, and each day the skies were most propitious. The attendance of spectators (especially of the fair sex) both ashore and afloat was immense, and the row boats were so numerous that it was very difficult to keep the course clear. This clearing of the course was, however, partially effected by the use of the steam cowl on board the umpire's launch, a noise being made which resembled that of an Atlantic fog-whistle.

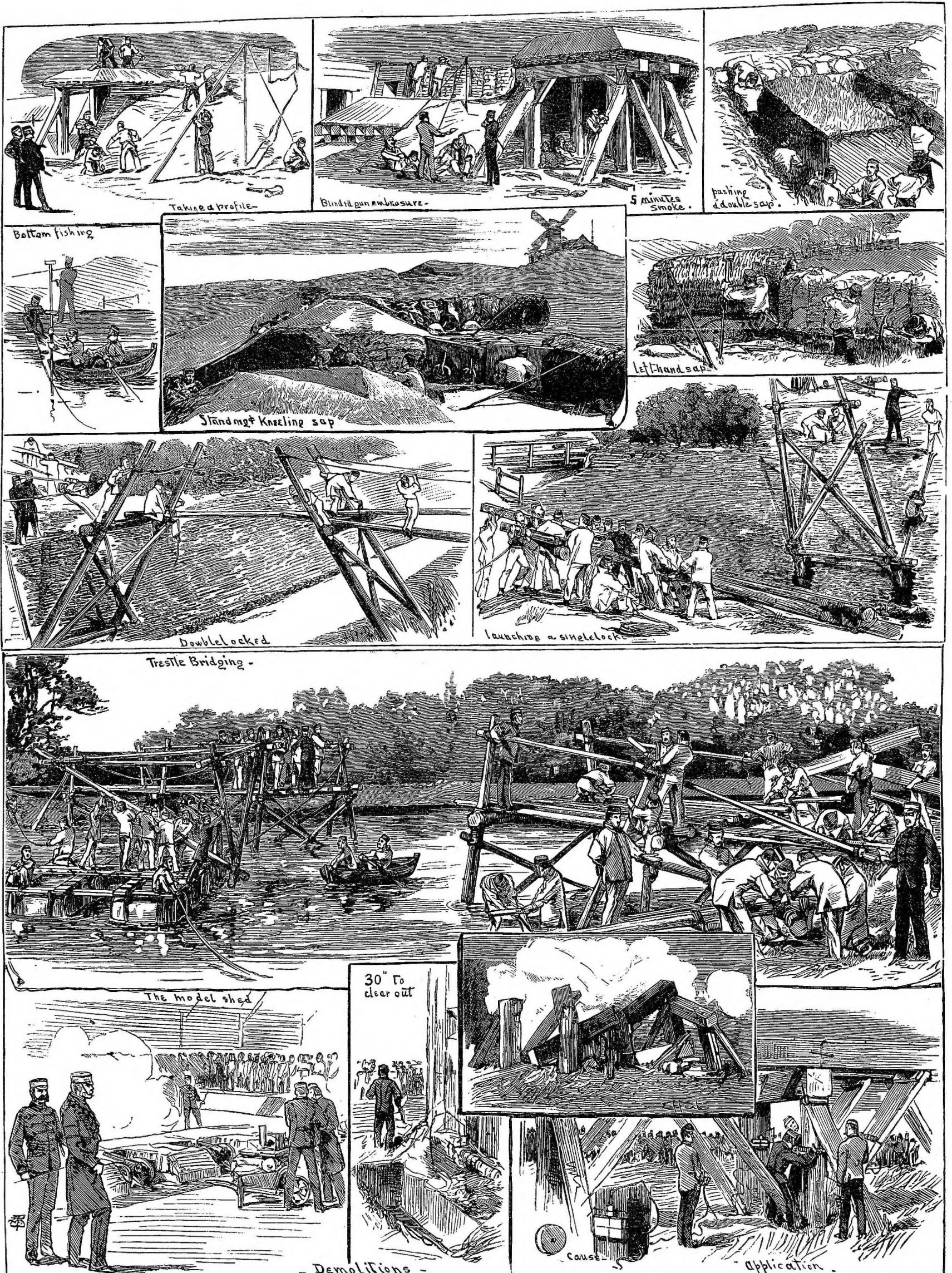
The entry list was a very full one, and included, among others, competitors from America, France, and Germany. The United States were represented by the Cornell Navy Boat Club Crew from Ithaca, N.Y., who were accepted as competitors for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, the first heat of which is represented in one of our sketches. Our artist desires to point out that the Americans' stroke oar is on the right, instead of the left-hand side of the boat, as with us. This contest was between the crews of the Thames, London, and Cornell Clubs respectively. Thames won by two lengths, while London beat Cornell for second place by five lengths.

The final heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls took place on Friday, the competitors being J. Lowndes of Hertford College, Oxford (whose portrait we give), A. Wild, of the Frankfurt Rowing Club, and G. W. Powers, of the London Rowing Club. Powers remained in the rear, at half distance the German was two lengths in advance of the Oxford sculler, but presently the latter drew in front, and, rowing away from the foreigner very fast, won easily in half-a-dozen lengths.

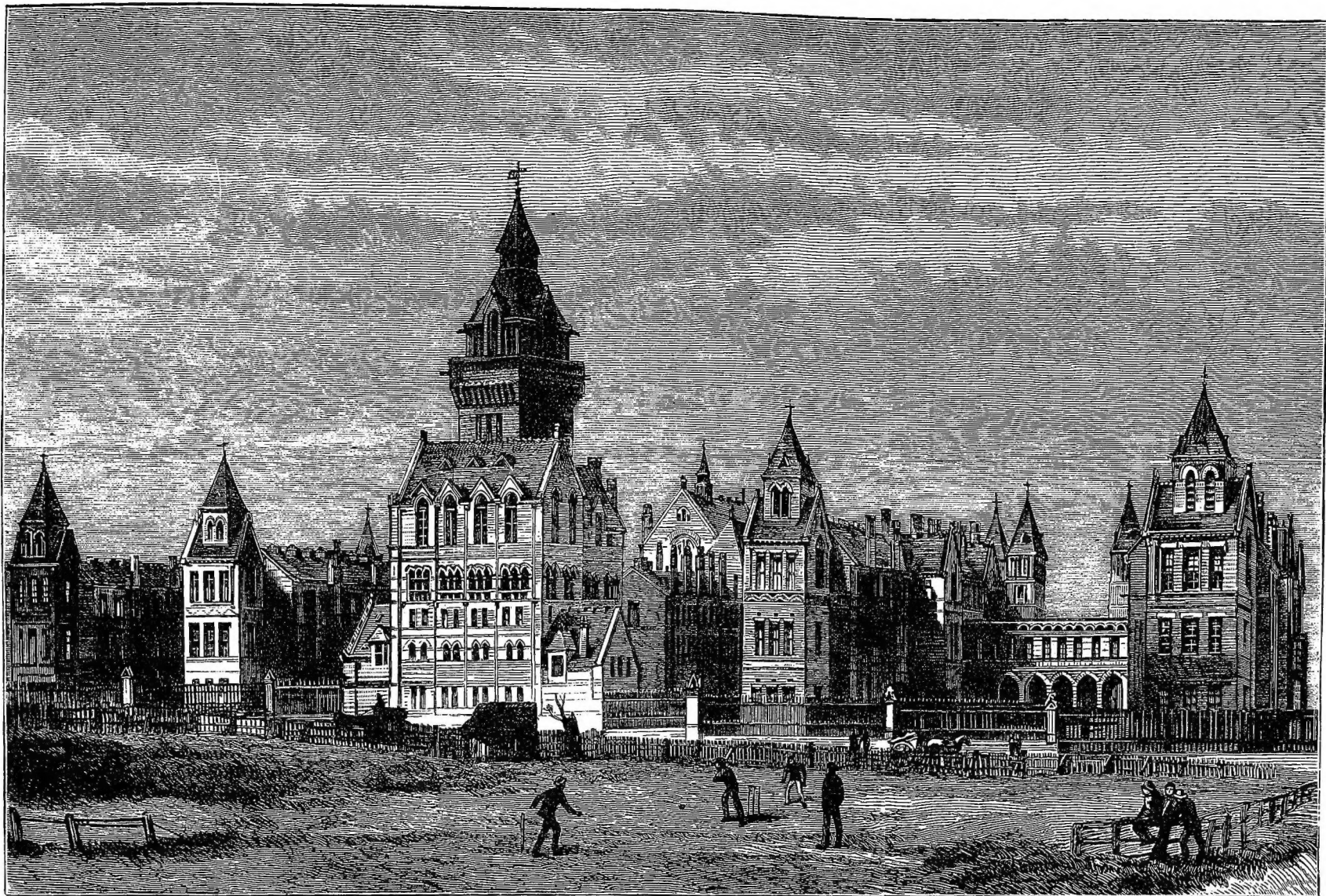
### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM

We gave last week a brief account of the manner in which this University was founded, and illustrated the exterior of the building. We may now add that it is calculated that the number of students who may be expected to take advantage of the establishment of the College will at least amount to 1,400. The teaching will be conducted by resident professors, non-resident lecturers, and local teachers, and will provide a long course of training, after which the student may receive a certificate. Besides those subjects which are taught in other schools and colleges, the course will include sciences, both pure and applied, to say nothing of the manufacture of cloth, cotton, silk, and lace, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, tanning, and other arts. The opening ceremony on the 30th ult. was exceedingly simple. The Duke of Albany drove over from Bestwood Lodge, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, the Duke of Portland, and Earl Spencer, and escorted by a troop of the South Notts Yeomanry. On his arrival he was received by the Mayor and Sheriff of Nottingham, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan, and Mr. Mundella, M.P. The Mayor read an address of welcome, to which the Prince replied, and after passing through the building, the Duke of Albany returned to the main entrance and declared the College open for the benefit of the inhabitants of the borough. A luncheon in the Albert Hall followed,

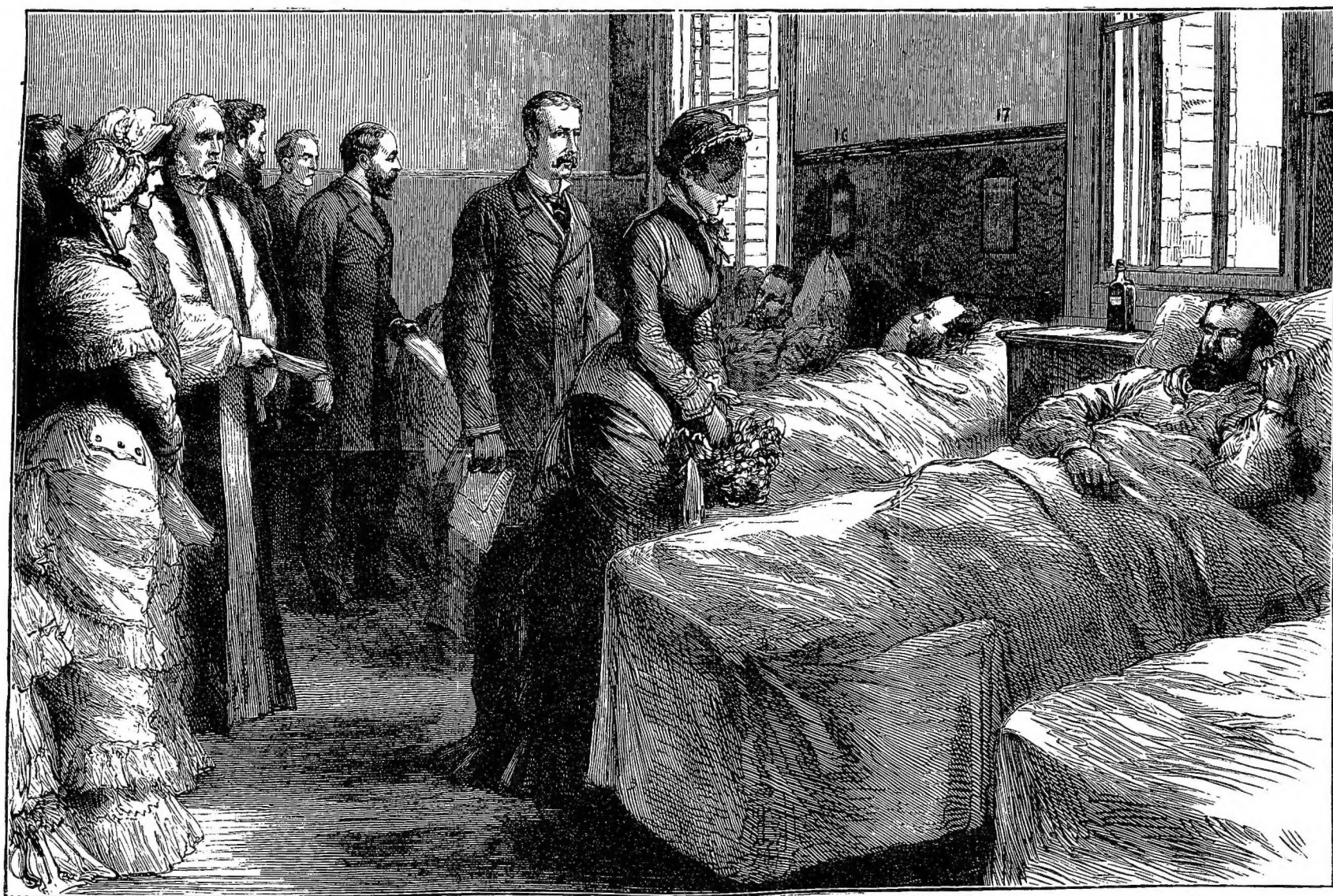








EXTERIOR OF THE NEW BUILDINGS



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS VISITING THE WARDS

OPENING OF THE NEW MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES



at which the Prince proposed the toast of the day, "Success to the University College, Nottingham."

#### VICTORIA GARDEN, WESTMINSTER

THE necessity which exists in our large cities of throwing open and preserving as public places of recreation certain spaces of ground, has during the past few years resulted in much practical good, and it is consoling to find that the movement so well commenced still continues. The fine space of ground now called "Victoria Garden," Westminster, which was thrown open to the public about three weeks back, is a most valuable and ornamental addition to the pleasure grounds of the metropolis. It is situated immediately to the west of the Houses of Parliament, and possibly the Victoria Tower, which forms such a prominent object in this view of the Palace of Westminster, may have influenced the authorities in giving the name to the new garden. The site is not without considerable historical interest. Until within a year or two back it was covered with mean streets, alleys, and a public-house called "The Chequers," but in former times it formed a part of the gardens of Peterborough House, in fact that mansion itself did not stand upon this very site. A little stream formerly entered the Thames here, and it is said that the Empress Matilda erected the first stone bridge in or near London, across this little rivulet.

Victoria Garden is simply but effectively laid out and planted, and the fine views obtained from it of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, the Thames, and Lambeth Palace, make it a very agreeable lounge and recreation ground for the people of the neighbourhood.

#### PRESIDENT GARFIELD

WE have given elsewhere an account of the attempted assassination of the President of the United States, and we published a biography of General James Abraham Garfield in No. 572, Nov. 13th, 1880, at the time of his election; so that we need do no more than remind our readers that he is a man of fifty, and that he has risen to his present position by his own intelligence and untiring perseverance. Originally a mule driver on the Ohio Canal, he subsequently, by dint of hard study, became a schoolmaster, and on the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed Colonel of an Ohio regiment. In 1863 he entered Congress, and in January of last year was elected to the Senate. Since his election as President last November he has pursued a steady Republican policy, maintaining the theory of sound currency, and declining to bow to the dictation of the Conkling party in the matter of whom he should or should not nominate to the various posts in his gift. It was concerning the appointment to the collectorship of the New York Customs that he recently quarrelled with ex-Senator Conkling. The latter resigned his Senatorship in order to offer himself for re-election, so as to be able to oppose the President, unbound by any promise to his electors to support the existing Administration. The result has been a desultory contest for the vacant post which has disorganised Republican circles for the past few weeks. President Garfield is deservedly popular with the majority of his countrymen, and there is no doubt that he is a conscientious and upright man, who earnestly desired to reform the present corrupt system of awarding remunerative posts, not to the most capable candidate, but to political supporters. President Garfield, in 1857, married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who had been a fellow-student with him at Williams College, and has five children. A recent biographer describes him as "more than six feet in height, with broad shoulders, a massive head, and a robust physical constitution." In this last lies the greatest hope of his recovery.

#### VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR is the same age as President Garfield, having been born in 1831 in Albany. Educated for the law, he graduated, and was admitted to the bar early in life. He subsequently entered into partnership, and began business as a New York lawyer, gained considerable celebrity by his connection with the Lemmon Stone case, and is now at the head of a leading firm in that city (Arthur, Philips, Knevals, and Ransom). From his boyhood he was fond of politics, and was a Republican from the time the party was organised, always taking a leading part in State and city politics. During the war he was Quartermaster-General of the State of New York. Under General Grant's Presidency he was appointed in 1872 Collector of the Port of New York, but in 1878 was removed by President Hayes because he was accused of being in the way of the success of the reform of the Civil Service. Being a warm personal friend of Senator Conkling, he has managed much of his political business, and, indeed, has been recently helping him considerably in his efforts to ensure his re-election, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Conkling in reality was fighting against President Garfield.—Our portrait is from a photograph.

#### THE ST. PANCAS SMALL-POX ENCAMPMENT

AT the outbreak of the present small-pox epidemic in London, the various metropolitan sanitary authorities were considerably at a loss to know how to provide hospital accommodation for all classes of patients, for no room existed for those who could or could not pay. The result of the Hampstead Hospital case practically prohibited them from erecting temporary hospitals in the metropolis, while the existing accommodation was totally insufficient. Amongst several schemes which were propounded was that of a tent hospital—similar to that which has been so successfully tried at Grantham; and with commendable energy the St. Pancras Vestry, following the advice of their Vestry Clerk and Medical Officer of Health at once determined to establish an encampment in a district where there could practically be no danger of communicating infection to the neighbourhood, provided every care were taken with the object. Accordingly the loan was procured of a portion of the ground adjoining to the Burial Board, and adjoining the Cemetery at Finchley, and there in a very short time a complete camp of ward tents, kitchens, laundries, nurses' tents, &c., was pitched. The scheme had two special advantages to recommend itself—economy—the tents being very inexpensive when compared with even a temporary wood or brick building—and the healthy conditions which it afforded for the treatment of the disease; for while warmth could be insured by means of double skins and hot water pipes running through the ward tents, perfect ventilation could also be obtained. Indeed it is a well-known fact that gunshot and other wounds fare better when treated in a field-tent hospital than in a building. Our illustrations represent the chief features of the encampment, or, rather, as the authorities euphemistically term it, "The St. Pancras Sanitarium." Thus Nos. 3 and 5 give the general external appearance. Opening into the road which skirts the enclosure is a gate furnished with a board warning passers-by that there is "No admittance except on business." Close by is a bell, the ringing of which brings out the hospital porter from his tent. The hospital tents themselves are surrounded by a wall of palings. No. 2 gives a view of the camp as it enters the gates of the hoarding. The tent on the extreme right is Ward No. 2, for women, and that to the left is the sleeping tent of the nursing staff. The small huts between are of wood, and contain the hot water apparatus with which each pair of tents is warmed. No. 4 shows another portion of the enclosure. On the left is the tent of the resident medical officer, and next is one of the male ward-tents, with some convalescent patients sitting outside. No. 1 is taken from outside the hoarding, and shows the laundry and the new kitchen, the old kitchen being in the distance within the palings. The laundry is of wood with brick corners, and is as complete in its arrangements as a close regard for economy enabled it to be. The kitchen walls are of corrugated zinc.

No. 7 shows the interior of a male ward. The ward tents, of which there are three pairs, hold eight beds each, thus making a total of forty-eight beds. The tents are placed end to end in pairs, so that each ward practically contains sixteen beds. They consist of a double canvas skin, they are all floored, the planks in the living tents being varnished. The bedsteads are of iron, with a plain flock mattress, and the furniture throughout is of the most simple and inexpensive description. The sketch of the camp, on a wet day speaks for itself. The whole of the tents for this camp, as well as the warming apparatus, &c., were supplied by Messrs. Piggott Brothers, 59, Bishopsgate Street Without. Messrs. Piggott also supplied a number of the tents in the Darenth Hospital.

#### MAN-HUNTING IN THE LONDON PARKS

ONE day a friend at the Club laid before me a visiting-card, on the back of which was written: "Messrs. Blank and Co.'s Man-Hounds will meet, weather permitting, on Saturday next, at 9 A.M. at the Club, and run round St. James's Park and the Green Park."

My curiosity was aroused, and I resolved to be present. At night I dreamt of slaves pursued through Dismal Swamps by bloodhounds whose jaws were stained with gore, and when on the eventful morning I walked to the place of rendezvous, my imagination conceived such a scene as is depicted in the upper part of the illustration.

I saw the hounds going "at score," their wide nostrils sniffing up the "burning scent." Then came a check, enabling the field to keep the hunt in sight. I saw the "fox" running steadily with anxious backward glances over his shoulder; I saw the last desperate rush, as, with panting chest, he sought, not a second too soon, the welcome security of some lofty tree.

Now for the reality. Presently the hounds appeared, trotting up Pall Mall, and in St. James's Palace Yard we found the "fox," who was despatched on his course after his boot-soles had been smeared with oil of aniseed. Twenty minutes' start was allowed him, and then the hounds were put upon the scent. They took it up at once, and, with nostrils to the ground and tails in the air, went across the Mall and into St. James's Park, while we followed at a steady run.

But the excitement was short-lived. The foremost hound, alas! had his attention diverted from the line of scent by the superior attractions of the base of a lamp-post, and he was shortly joined by the other two. After a minute investigation of the lamp-post, they consented to take up the fox again, but in a languid, half-hearted manner. Presently, they again neglected the claims of duty to make friends with a tiny black dog, who at first displayed abject terror, but, afterwards plucking up a spirit, snapped with a querulous yelp at Llewellyn's nose, whereupon that formidable hound meekly withdrew. Next came a little girl with a bun in her hand. She bestowed fragments on the hounds, who with pleading eyes and slobbering chaps waited on her every movement. This was too much for the Master's temper, which he had kept till now. He shouted, and perhaps it was as well that I was too far off to hear what he shouted. Eventually, we got back to Pall Mall and found the fox seated on the Club-steps.

The failure of the enterprise was thus explained. The hounds had got back on the old scent, and were working in a circle, the "fox" had never run before, the aniseed was bought at a strange chemist's, and Llewellyn had a cold in his head.

I am bound in justice to add that in a second run round the Green Park the hounds showed how steadily and scientifically they could track their quarry, and I am since credibly informed that my imaginary ideal of what a man-hunt should be, is, with the exception of the "finish," not far from the reality usually attained.

J. C. S.

#### TROOPS RE-EMBARCKING AT PORT NATAL

WHATEVER may be the verdict of future historians regarding our method of treating the Boer difficulty, it is certain that the policy of our Government in throwing up the sponge after the Majuba defeat did not commend itself to the redcoats who had been sent out expressly to fight and conquer those valiant Dutch-Huguenot marksmen. Here we see our soldiers re-embarcking, after doing little more than the proverbial King of France, who marched up a hill and then down again. The disappointment of the poor fellows is doubtless rendered more atrabilious by the shaking and drenching which they are getting from the pitiless surf. Port Natal is the best sheltered harbour between Table Bay and Delagoa Bay when you are once inside. But, as is usual in South Africa, there is a bar at the entrance, and on this bar the breakers beat as fiercely as at Madras. Lady Barker, in her "Year's Housekeeping in South Africa," thus vividly describes the inconveniences of entering Port Natal:—"We trip our anchor, and rush at the bar. All hands are on deck, and on the alert, for the next five minutes hold a peril in every second. 'Stand by for spray' sings out somebody, and we do stand by, luckily for ourselves, for 'spray' means the top of two or three waves. Now we go at the bar! Scrape, scrape, scrape! 'We've struck!' 'No, we haven't!' 'Helm hard down!' 'Over!' And so we are: among the breakers, it is true, but we keep right on, and presently we get into calm water under the green hills of the Bluff."

#### A PEOPLE'S BAND IN HYDE PARK

THE band of the People's Entertainment Society plays every evening in the week in one of the Parks. It is made up of old members of the Guards' Bands, and is supported by voluntary contributions, and by the sale of programmes and letting of chairs within the enclosures. The platforms have been erected for their accommodation by the Board of Works. Our sketch represents the band in Hyde Park on a Saturday evening. The platform is situated on the north-eastern corner of the River Serpentine. The Secretary of the Society is Mr. John Maude Crament, Brompton Square, S.W.

#### CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT ST. STEPHEN'S CLUB

ON the evening of Friday, June 24th, a banquet took place at St. Stephen's Club, and was preceded by the unveiling of a portrait of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., and Sir Stafford Northcote, C.B., M.P., were the guests of the club, and were received by the Committee in the Library, and, after being introduced to the members of the Club in the Morning Room, Lord Dartmouth led the way to the Dining Room, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion by H. Gundry, of Buckingham Gate, S.W. Stopping opposite the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, recently finished by Mr. H. Weigall for the Club, his lordship drew back the curtains in front of the portrait, making at the same time some appropriate remarks, which were much applauded, on the character and career of its great original. The portrait was much admired by all who saw it, and is an excellent likeness. This done, he led the guests to their seats at the table. After dinner, the Chairman, Lord Dartmouth, gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, and then the members present were treated to two eloquent speeches, by Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, which, owing to the private character of the meeting, were not reported. The Right Hon. H. E. Raikes next gave, "The Conservative Cause," congratulating the St. Stephen's Club upon the good example it had set in being the first to entertain their great leaders, and calling upon Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., to respond. Lord John Manners then followed, with "Success to the Club," which was responded to by Mr. W. G. Harrison, Q.C. The Mayor of Exeter having proposed a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, an enjoyable, and, politically speaking, an important and successful gathering, was brought to a close.



ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.—The absorbing topic of interest in England, as well as in America, during the past week has been the dastardly attempt made last Saturday on the life of the President of the United States. Throughout the country, from all classes, and from the representatives of every shade of opinion, have come expressions of horror and indignation at the crime, sympathy with the American people and the family of the President, and an ardent hope for his recovery. The various bulletins that have been flashed across the Atlantic have been waited for and read with the utmost eagerness. The United States Minister has been deluged with inquiries. Among the first to send sympathetic greetings were the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. In both Houses of Parliament reference was made to the painful event by the leaders of both parties. In many of the London churches and chapels the outrage was made last Sunday a subject of comment, and special prayers were in many places offered for the recovery of the President. The Americans in London have not passed so sad a Fourth of July since the year when Lincoln fell under the hand of his assassin. A meeting of Americans was held on Tuesday evening at the American Exchange, at which a resolution expressing deep sorrow was passed, and forwarded to Washington. A madman was arrested in Washington on Tuesday, having a revolver in his possession, with which he said it was his intention to shoot Mr. Blaine. The latest account, that the President is progressing favourably, and is likely to recover, has given universal relief.

THE MURDER ON THE BRIGHTON LINE.—Many arrests in different parts of the country have been made of persons having the misfortune to resemble Lefroy, but the real man is still at large. The police have since the murder been making almost superhuman efforts to retrieve their blunder in liberating him, but in vain. Indeed, by many it is thought that Lefroy has committed suicide, a theory that is supported by the suspicion of insanity that attaches to him on reliable evidence.—The funeral of Mr. Gold, the murdered man, took place on Monday at Lewes Road, Brighton. Upwards of four thousand persons, among whom were the Mayor of Brighton and several members of the Town Council, attended the funeral.—At the inquest on the remains of Mr. Gold, which has been frequently adjourned, little fresh information beyond that published last week has been elicited. The conduct of the police in liberating Lefroy has been severely criticised, and the evidence before the coroner has certainly not been of a kind to make the matter plainer.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—It is especially true of Ireland that no news is good news. At a mass meeting of the Land League held in Dublin on Monday evening, some pretty hard things were said of Old England; but, so long as agitation is confined to speech-making only, there is cause for gratitude. The meeting was ostensibly to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence; but Mr. Sexton, M.P., thought fit to make it a demonstration for Irish Independence. Irishmen rejoiced, he said, at America's independence chiefly because it had been won from England—"a Power the most covetous, and at the same time the most ruthless, that ever cursed the earth—England, a Power that never ceded justice except under the influence of fear." The names of Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Forster were received with groans.—On the discharge of the brothers Phelan the other day from prison for the charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Boyd, the prisoners were met by a large crowd, headed by a band, who marched cheering by the house of the father of the murdered man. Mr. Sexton, at another meeting, referring to the slowness with which funds are forthcoming from the Irish farmer for the Land League, told the farmers that a percentage on the abatements of rent procured through the operations of the League might have to be levied.

MR. BRADLAUGH.—Mr. Bradlaugh's patience under expulsion from the House of Commons has apparently become exhausted. After holding a series of more or less orderly meetings in the provinces, with a view to test public opinion on his case, he has addressed a letter to the Speaker, giving notice that he claims to disregard the order of exclusion passed on the 10th May, on the ground that it is illegal. He gives notice that it is his intention to present himself again at the table of the House, in the manner and at the time provided by the Standing Orders of the House, to complete the fulfilment of the duty imposed on him by law, and in the performance of which, he maintains, he has been most improperly and illegally interrupted and hindered. In view of the threat implied in the letter a few extra policemen and attendants have been "told off" to guard the entrance to the House of Commons. The door-keepers have received instructions to close the doors, as in the case of a division, should he present himself for admission.

COPYRIGHT OF CARLYLE'S WORKS.—The copyrights of Thomas Carlyle have been bought from Mr. Froude and Sir Fitzjames Stephen, the executors, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT advances Northwards. Following the example of London, the authorities in Edinburgh have decided that Princes Street, the North Bridge, and Waverley Bridge shall be lighted with the "Brush" electric light, as an experiment, for three months. Holyrood Palace Square will be lighted in the same way during the Queen's visit to Edinburgh next month. The new torpedo ram H.M.S. *Polyphemus* is also to be lighted throughout by electricity.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Wimbledon camp opens to-day (Saturday) and, although there will be the usual keen competition for prizes, it is not expected that so many Volunteers as formerly will be at the opening, owing to the exodus from London to the Great Review at Windsor. It is expected that 51,000 Volunteers will take part in the Windsor Review. No less than four soldiers died from the effects of sunstroke during the military operations at Aldershot last Monday, and many are seriously ill in the hospital.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS.—The thunderstorm of Tuesday did much damage to crops and property, and several persons in different parts of the country were killed. At Bradford, Christ Church was struck by lightning, the bell falling into the interior of the building.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Cumming, well-known for his popular preaching, and his prophetic writings, late minister of the National Scotch Church, in Crown Court, Covent Garden, died on Tuesday, at Chiswick, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,440 deaths were registered against 1,399 during the previous seven days, an increase of 41, being 42 above the average, and at the rate of 19.6 per 1,000. These deaths included 52 from small-pox (a decline of 36, but 10 above the average), 64 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 8 from enteric fever, 72 from diarrhoea. Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths, of which 47 were the result of accident or negligence. There were 2,486 births registered, against 2,504 the previous week, being 18 above the average. The mean temperature was 61.9 deg., and 0.1 deg. above the average. The warmest day was Friday, when the thermometer showed 82.6 deg. in the shade.





THE week started cheerfully in the House of Commons by the official abandonment of nearly all the Bills which have figured in the Ministerial programme, with the exception of the Land Bill. This, the lean cow of the Ministerial herd, has swallowed up all the rest, and it may be added that up to Monday it scarcely looked any fatter. A week earlier the Premier, questioned on the prospects of the Session, had announced the decision of the Cabinet not to proceed with any measures of a controversial nature, always of course excepting the Land Bill. The position and prospect of the various Bills were pretty shrewdly forecast, the only existing doubt lingering round the fate of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. It was generally understood that a sort of tacit pledge had been given to Mr. Bradlaugh that, in the event of his intermitting his incursions upon the House until after the Land Bill was disposed of, the Bill designed for the relief of himself and possible persons like him should be proceeded with immediately thereafter. On closer reference to the facts it will be found that this is a misconception. In fact, when Mr. Labouchere proposed that such a pledge should be given, Mr. Gladstone indignantly declined to enter upon any bargain.

On Monday it was announced that the Parliamentary Oaths Bill would be dropped, and on Tuesday this was accomplished by a formal motion for the discharge of the order for the second reading. Contemporaneously, premonitions of the inevitable storm made themselves known. Mr. Bradlaugh, who is nothing if not orderly, had written a formal letter to the Speaker protesting against the illegality of his expulsion, and announcing that he intended to disregard the resolution solemnly passed by the House, prohibiting his taking his seat. Knowing the remarkable promptness with which Mr. Bradlaugh acts in these circumstances, his arrival in the course of Tuesday was confidently looked for. On former occasions, when he has projected a raid, he has not allowed five minutes to elapse between the striking of the hour and his rapid advance towards the table, sometimes with the Sergeant-at-Arms hanging on to him like a limpet to a rock, at others with his progress unimpeded, except by the threatening figure of Sir Henry Wolff, on guard below the gangway. But he did not appear on Tuesday, though the forces under the command of the Sergeant-at-Arms were in a position equivalent to that which on the review ground follows the order, "Prepare to receive cavalry."

Whilst Mr. Bradlaugh by his physical presence did not disturb the orderly procedure of business, the reappearance of his name in the proceedings of the House, by the reading of his communication to the Chair, operated in that direction. Lord Randolph Churchill, a little weary of the monotony of obstructing the Land Bill, was instantly on his feet, wanting to know from the Speaker whether it would be possible for him to move that the letter about to be read should not appear on the journals of the House? This appearing impossible, Lord Randolph, going forward with the progress of events, inquired whether he might not, as a question of privilege, move that the letter be expunged after it had been printed? To this the Speaker answered that it was quite open to him to make such a motion, but not as a matter of privilege. This was a sad blow to Lord Randolph. There is no fun, but rather much disappointment, in an attempt to obtain precedence for a motion in the ordinary way at the ballot-box. If he could only have raised the question as one of privilege he might have occupied the greater part of one of the sittings devoted to the Land Bill. He was so angry at this ruling that he began to badger the Speaker, after a manner of daily habit when the Chairman of Committees presides. Mr. Gorst, still faithful among the scattered forces of the Fourth Party, loyally came to his support, observing which, Sir Stafford Northcote interposed, and with an air of authority which sat so well upon him that it might well be more habitual, rebuked his young friends below the gangway, and suggested that it would be better for the dignity of the House, and more consonant with respect to the Chair, if the conversation ended. Thereupon, Lord Randolph, unused to this air of authority, immediately subsided.

The troubles of the Leader of the Opposition with this noisy and undisciplined section of his forces are much greater, and, from a party point of view, more serious than the public outside the walls of the House conceive. Probably only a tenth part of Lord Randolph Churchill's flippancies and impertinences appear in the newspapers, which, of course, are not able to give the slightest indication of the offensiveness of his manner. The conduct of the responsible Opposition during the long struggle over the Land Bill has been exactly and honourably in consonance with their declarations. They have repudiated factious opposition to the Bill, whilst claiming their right fully to discuss it. But Mr. Chaplin and Lord Randolph Churchill have taken the reins out of the placid hands of Sir Stafford Northcote, and have driven the Opposition coach into all sorts of perilous places.

What took place on Tuesday in respect of the seventh clause was enough to make the consummate leader recently lost turn in his grave. The seventh clause is by general acknowledgment the backbone of the Bill. Taken out, the whole measure would become a limp and inert mass, which the framers would indignantly cast on one side. In recognition of its importance it had been discussed in many sittings. The minutest details had been talked over, and many divisions taken. These had their effect in considerably remodelling the clause, in a sense acceptable to the Opposition. The general result of the discussion had been favourable to them, and if on the question that the clause be added to the Bill a division had been avoided the Conservatives might have looked with satisfaction on their share of the business. Such, at least, was the view taken by Sir Stafford Northcote. But Mr. Chaplin, having a speech ready, determined to deliver it, and being heated by his own eloquence, insisted upon taking a division on the question that the Clause as amended be added to the Bill. The result was disastrous even beyond foreboding. The Conservative leaders being dragged into the fray were compelled to make the best fight possible, and all their forces were diligently beat up. But the result was that the clause was carried by 289 votes against 157—one of the largest majorities yet recorded for the Bill, peculiarly acceptable to Ministers as wiping off the score for the other side on Mr. Henegge's amendment, and sufficient of itself to paralyse an ordinary Opposition. Had Mr. Disraeli been on the front bench in the House of Commons, or had Lord Beaconsfield been in the House of Lords, this reckless courting of defeat would have been avoided.

But "Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin;" and the result was immediately seen in the accelerated progress of the Bill. The chariot of Pharaoh, but recently lying in the Red Sea with the wheels off, was set on rollers, and forthwith began to move at a pace which carried joy to hearts on the Ministerial side, and perhaps, if the truth were told, was scarcely less acceptable over nine-tenths of the area of the Opposition benches. The fact that the Land Bill must pass this Session is accepted, and the only result of the tactics adopted by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chaplin (in addition to the damage done to their party) is that members, yearning for the holiday that may date from the first week in August, will be kept in their places so many days later. Tuesday saw five clauses added to the Bill; and on Wednesday the thirteenth was agreed to, and some progress made with Clause 14. Clause 12 was postponed.

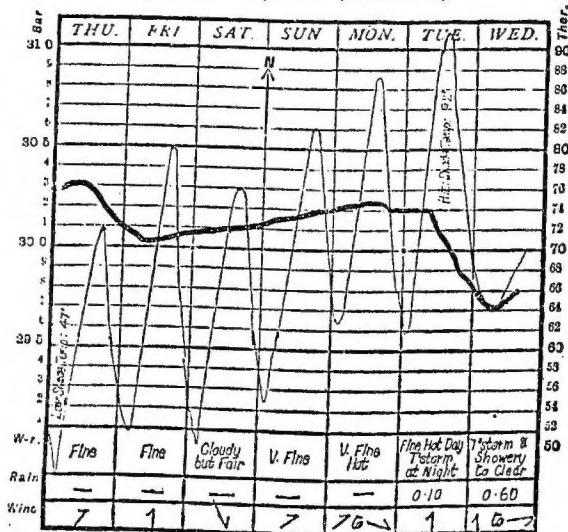


ALTHOUGH several London theatres are now closed, and others are preparing to follow their example, considerable activity of a fitful kind is still exhibited by theatrical managers. On Saturday evening Mr. Bronson Howard's powerful play, *The Old Love and the New*, originally brought out at the Court Theatre about two years ago, was revived at the Princess's, where Madame Modjeska has just completed her London engagement. The play is reproduced with some changes in the cast, among which the most important is the appearance of Mr. Wilson Barrett in the part of John Stratton, heretofore played by Mr. Coghlan, and the appearance of Miss Eastlake, late of the Criterion, in the character of the heroine, originally sustained by Miss Amy Roselle. If the performance gains nothing by these changes, it certainly cannot be said that it loses much; for Mr. Barrett is an excellent actor in parts demanding self-possession and manly bearing, and Miss Eastlake is altogether a very pleasing actress, possessing, moreover, some amount of pathetic power. Mr. Anson repeats his humorous impersonation of the American visitor, and Mr. Arthur Dacre reappears as Harold Kenyon.

Miss Marie de Grey, an actress better known in the country than in London, has appeared this week at the OLYMPIC Theatre in the character of Lady Teazle. She is a fairly good actress, of handsome appearance. With her are Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. Righton, and other performers of some note; but the representation of *The School for Scandal* is not one of any very conspicuous merit.

A CRY FOR WATER.—During the past few days we have been visited by heat of tropical intensity, the thermometer sometimes reaching as high as 92 deg. in the shade, and 120 deg. in the sun. Several fatal cases of sunstroke have already occurred, people have panted with heat and thirst, and under these circumstances one cannot help feeling a considerable degree of sympathy with the appeal for funds made by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains and Cattle Trough Association at their annual meeting held the other day at the Mansion House. The report states that during the past year thirty-one new fountains and forty-four new troughs have been erected, while six of the former and twenty-three of the latter have been removed, so that the Association has now 459 troughs and 462 fountains in the metropolis, at which it is computed that no fewer than 500,000 people and 200,000 horses, besides other cattle and dogs, refresh themselves daily throughout the year. The cost of keeping them in order and constantly supplied with water is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per day,—the smallness of the sum in comparison to the benefit it purchases being a sufficient guarantee that the Association studies economy as well as efficiency. Small, however, as is the expenditure of the Association, the annual subscriptions and donations which it receives do not amount to more than two-thirds of the sum needed to carry on the work already undertaken, and had it not been for the fortunate receipt of some legacies, the Committee would have been compelled to curtail its operations. No one at all familiar with London streets will suppose that they are too lavishly furnished with free drinking-fountains and troughs, but only those who have paid special attention to the subject will be prepared for the statement that there are still within the boundaries of the metropolis hundreds of miles of streets where neither man nor beast can obtain a drop of water without paying for it. It is, of course, easy to bewail such a state of things, and condemn the parochial and other authorities for their inaction in regard to it, but the most ready and practical way of showing our sympathy for the millions of creatures who suffer the pangs of thirst in consequence of it, is to send a cheque or Post Office order to Mr. John Lee, the Secretary of the Association, at 111, Victoria Street, S.W. In such a cause no other argument ought to be needed than pity for our poorer brothers and sisters, and for the dumb and patient animals who toil with them under such trying conditions; but if such be needed it is ready to hand in the fact that the denial of a cup of cold water has in too many instances led to habitual visits to the public-house, the proverbial "one glass" being the first step upon the road to drunkenness and all its attendant evils.

#### WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK JUNE 30 TO JULY 6 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the greater part of the week has been exceedingly fine and warm, and from Thursday (30th ult.) until Tuesday (5th inst.) temperature rose steadily to the extraordinarily high maximum of 92° in the shade. To find an equally warm day as Tuesday (5th inst.) we must go back to the year 1876, and even then the highest point reached by the thermometer was a few tenths of a degree lower than that just recorded. The weather continued very fine until Tuesday evening (5th inst.), when clouds quickly overspread the sky, and before midnight vivid lightning, with heavy showers, set in. Early on Wednesday morning (6th inst.) a thunderstorm of great severity prevailed for three or four hours, the lightning being unusually sharp, and the rainfall at times very heavy. The storm seemed to have the effect of clearing the overheated atmosphere, and we find that on Wednesday (6th inst.) the maximum temperature was only 68°, or 24° lower than on the previous day. The early part of Wednesday (6th inst.) was dull and wet, but in the afternoon the sky cleared somewhat, and the evening was very fair, cool, and pleasant. The small depression which produced the thunderstorm of Wednesday morning (6th inst.) has now passed away, but the weather does not seem at all settled. The barometer was highest (30.32 inches) on Thursday (30th ult.); lowest (29.72 inches) on Wednesday (6th inst.); range, 0.60 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (92°) on Tuesday (5th inst.); lowest (47°) on Thursday (30th ult.); range, 45°. Rain fell on two days. Total amount, 0.70 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.60 inches, on Wednesday (6th inst.).



SPOTTED UMBRELLAS are now carried by Gallic dandies.

PICKING POCKETS appears to be a favourite profession in Japan. Nearly 2,000 light-fingered gentry ply their trade in Tokio alone, of whom over 200 are looked upon as masters in the art.

THE "LITTLE WESTERN," which left England a short time ago on her return voyage across the Atlantic, was spoken last week, eighty miles W.S.W. of the Scilly Isles, all going on well.

A CURIOUS STONE-COLOURED INDIAN CROW was recently caught in the streets of Calcutta during a violent storm. The colour of the bird exactly resembles that of the dove, but the plumage is much more beautiful.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S HOUSE, Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, in the State of New York, remains exactly as he left it at his death, twenty-two years ago. The pen and papers are still on his desk as he arranged them for the last time.

THE "GREENERY GALLERY FEVER" is spreading across the Channel. In Paris a certain masculine *clique* has sprung up, whose members, according to the Paris *Figaro*, affect languor and intensity, live upon the simplest viands, and are styled by Gallic Philistines *petits exhumés*.

THE CHINESE CUSTOM OF COMPRESSING WOMEN'S FEET has created no little excitement at Harvard College. The Chinese Professor's wife there is subjecting her baby to this national custom, and the cries of the little sufferer are heard day and night. Indeed, it is said that the Cambridge Anti-Cruelty Society intends to interfere.

A HERALDIC EXHIBITION is to be held at Berlin next April, which is intended—so far as Germany is concerned—to be complete in the departments of genealogy, family history, heraldry, and seals. Heraldic paintings, devices, emblems, manuscripts, &c., will be the chief exhibits; a special department being assigned to gem engravers. Talking of exhibitions, Mexico has now caught the prevailing fever, and a Scientific Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be opened next November at Orizaba.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND are anxious to extend their system of providing nourishing diets at their own homes for convalescent patients discharged from hospitals. For fourteen years the Order have thus supplied the convalescent patients of Charing Cross and King's College Hospitals, and they now desire that this scheme should be better known, and be enlarged, and therefore appeal for funds. Donations to be sent to the Sub-Almoner, Captain J. Gildea, at the Chancery, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.

THE PANAMA CANAL does not appear to be advancing very rapidly, according to the *Panama Star and Herald*. This journal states that, notwithstanding the flourishing reports and the assiduous ventilation of the enterprise, matters are going on very badly on the Isthmus itself. There is much sickness, stations have been abandoned, workmen have been discharged, and many engineers have returned home. Even the superior officials are growing discontented, while the men at work are little cared for and poorly paid. Great annoyance also is felt in Panama at M. de Lesseps' glowing descriptions, which are eagerly accepted by the outside public.

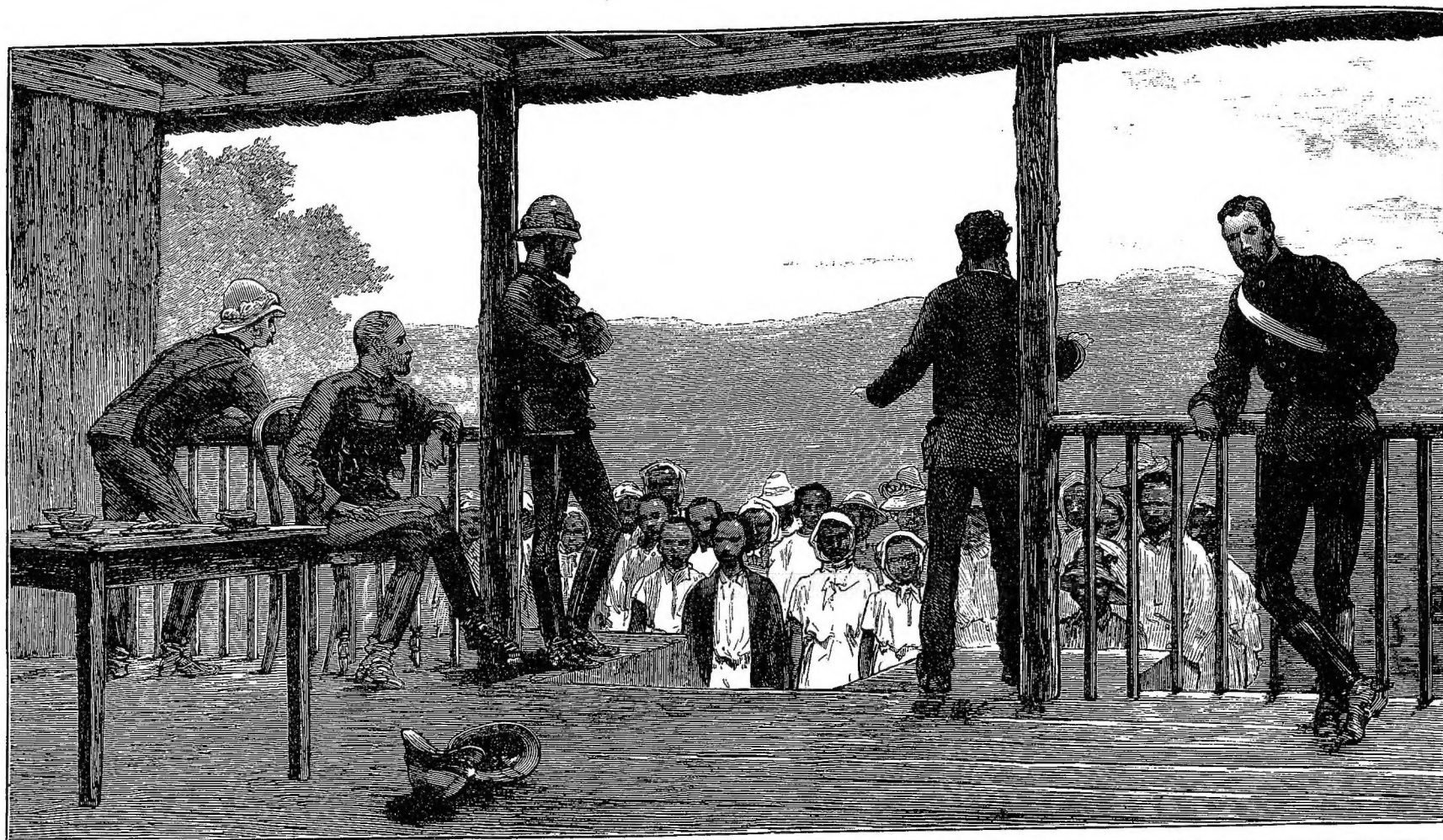
MR. H. M. STANLEY'S WORK ON THE CONGO does not seem to be in a flourishing condition at present. Indeed, the King of the Belgians is said to be so dissatisfied with the slow rate of progress, considering the great expense, that Mr. Stanley will probably come to Europe for a short time. The chief difficulty lies in procuring satisfactory labour, for the free people who joined Mr. Stanley at the beginning of the expedition soon became discontented and left, and many of his white and coloured followers died, so that Mr. Stanley has been obliged to purchase cheap slaves, who are working on the roads, chained in gangs of from six to twelve. These roads, by the bye, are being cut over steep mountains at an angle of sixty degrees.

THIRSTY SOULS IN PARIS may well read with horror the details given by the *American Register* of the enormous adulteration of liquids carried on at present. That delightful beer, so refreshing at first, and which in some ten minutes' time makes the consumer twice as thirsty as before, is adulterated by seventy-eight different methods, at least half of these processes being noxious. Most curious materials are used to give the beer a rich colour. Milk is treated still worse. Pure milk is almost unobtainable, for oil, malt, flour, brains, and various chemical products combine to form the harmonious whole sold as "fresh milk from the cow." As to the Paris water itself, that is even more dangerous than the adulterated liquors, by reason of the animalculæ and slimy growths to be found there.

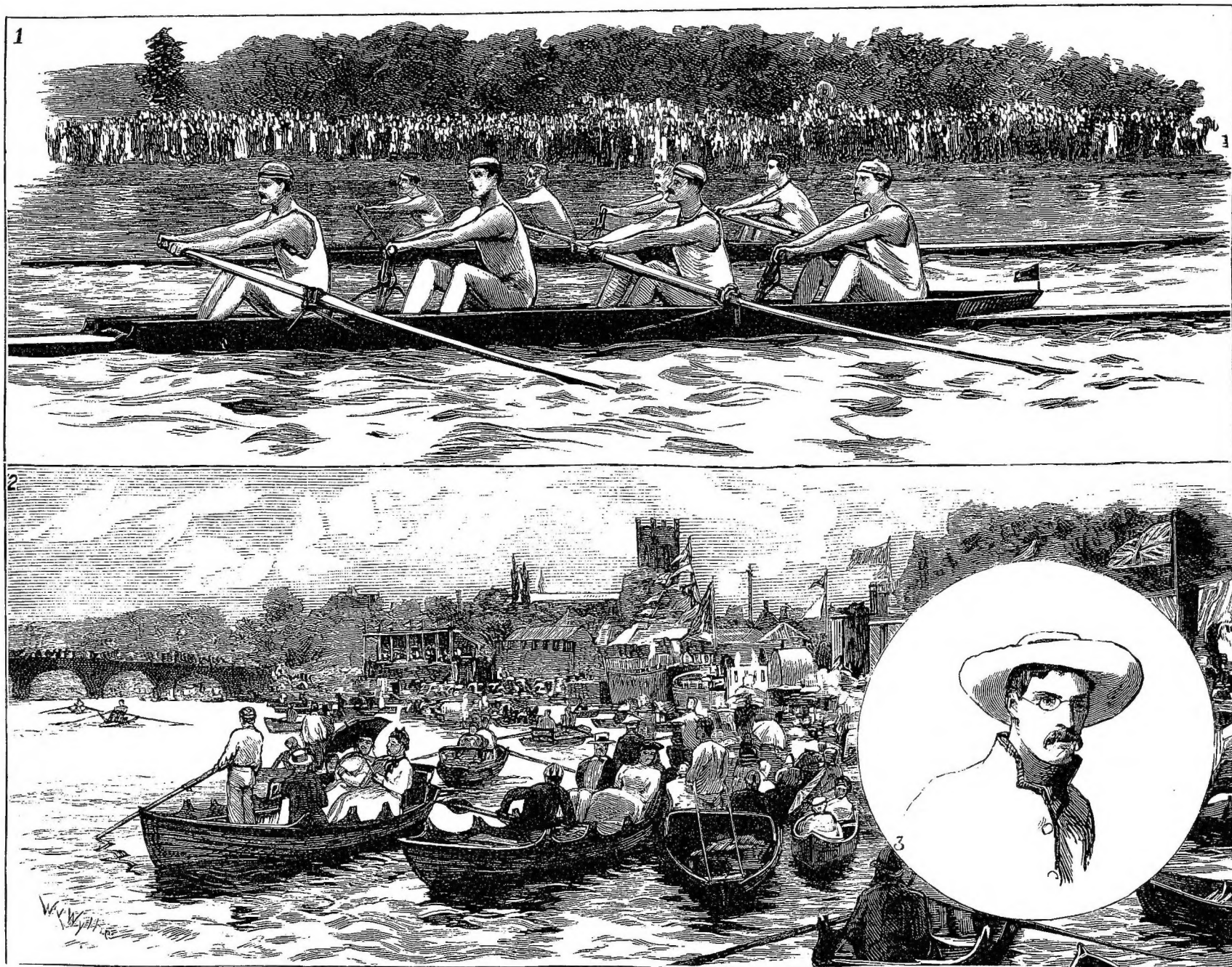
THE LATE M. DUFAURE was a stern opposer of anything approaching luxury or extravagance. His study was miserably bare, the walls were hung with dark paper, and were perfectly unadorned, cheap common curtains, such as those adopted by students in the Quartier Latin, shaded his windows, and the only furniture consisted of two wooden chairs—arm-chairs being regarded as Sybaritish—a wooden table, and books piled everywhere. M. Dufaure was famed for his ugliness, and he never attempted to condone it, but always wore a black frock coat of the fashion of 1830. He hated society, and as a Minister would never preside at official entertainments, but during his last term of office, when guests invaded his rooms he walked off at 9 P.M., declaring that he had gone to bed at that hour for sixty years, and was not going to change his habits. He rose regularly at 4 A.M., and would occasionally go then to fetch his family home from a ball.

THE SEARCH FOR THE ARCTIC YACHT "JEANNETTE" is now being pursued with the utmost activity. No fewer than four expeditions will explore those parts of the Arctic regions in which the *Jeannette* is thought most likely to be found. Of these expeditions, whose courses will widely differ, the best chance of success, according to the *New York Herald*, lies with the Government steamer *Rodgers*, which goes to Wrangell's Land, where the *Jeannette* was last seen. Competent authorities consider that disabled Polar ships drift very slowly—witness the Austrian *Tegethoff*, which only travelled the small distance of 230 miles in a year, and therefore that the *Jeannette* if disabled may be found much in the same position as when heard of last. The next most promising attempt is reckoned to be that of the *Corwin*, which will cruise along the American coast from Behring Strait to Point Barrow; while the *Alliance*, which has gone to Spitzbergen, is considered to be almost out of the running. There is more chance for the *Proteus*, belonging to the Washington Signal Service, which will shortly leave under Lieutenant Greeley for Lady Franklin Bay, to establish the first of the International chain of observation stations. This expedition will directly pass the Arctic inlets into Baffin's Bay, of that vast current which sets eastwardly from Wrangell's Land, and sweeps across the meridians of Arctic America through the Parry Islands, and which would probably carry the *Jeannette* towards Baffin's Bay. The observation station at Lady Franklin Bay is to be visited yearly by a relief vessel, which will bring supplies and take home the results of the observations. Each member of the expedition is bound to keep a diary, which will be sent to the Signal Service at Washington.





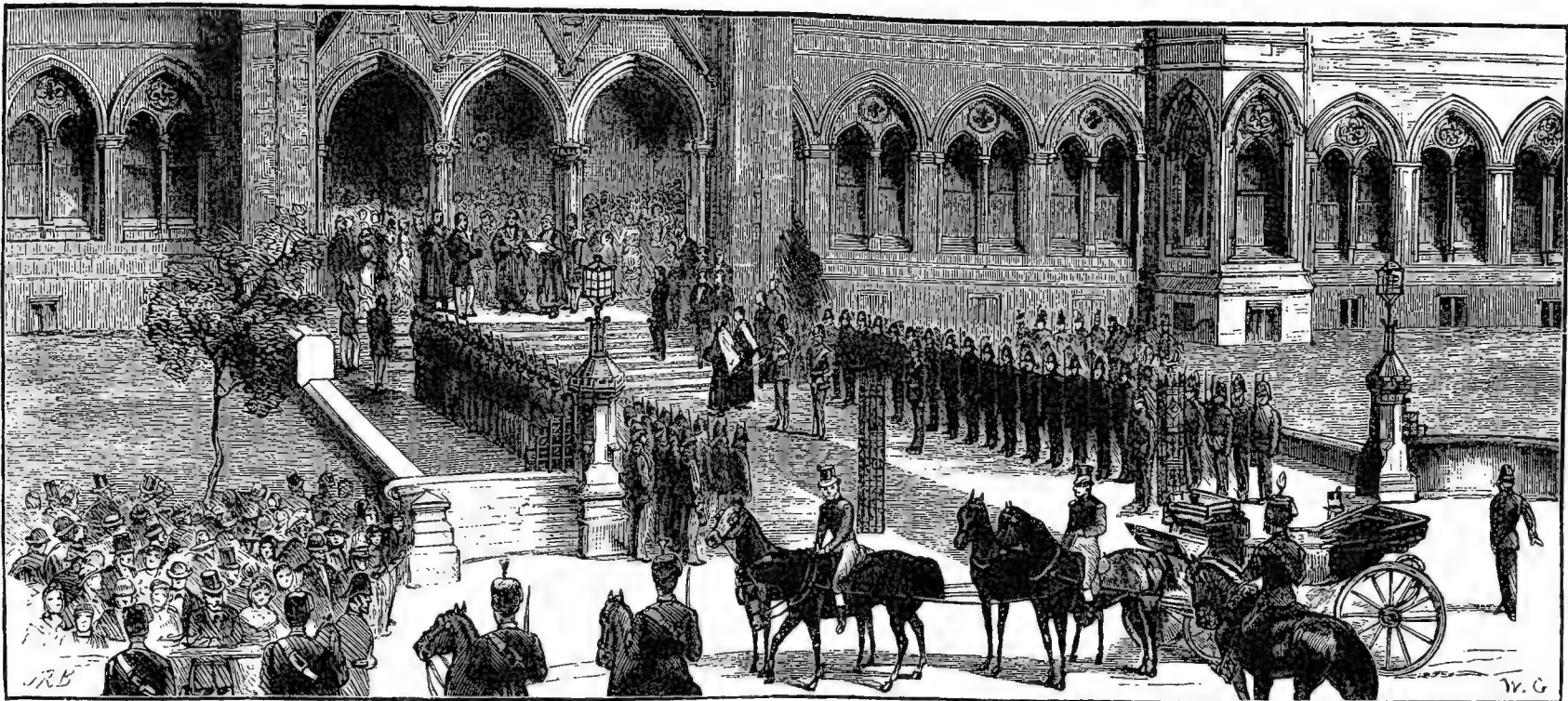
SOUTH AFRICA: GENERALS WOOD AND BULLER LUNCHING AT THE GERMAN MISSION STATION NEAR "MÜLLER'S PASS"—NATIVE CHILDREN SINGING "HOLD THE FORT"



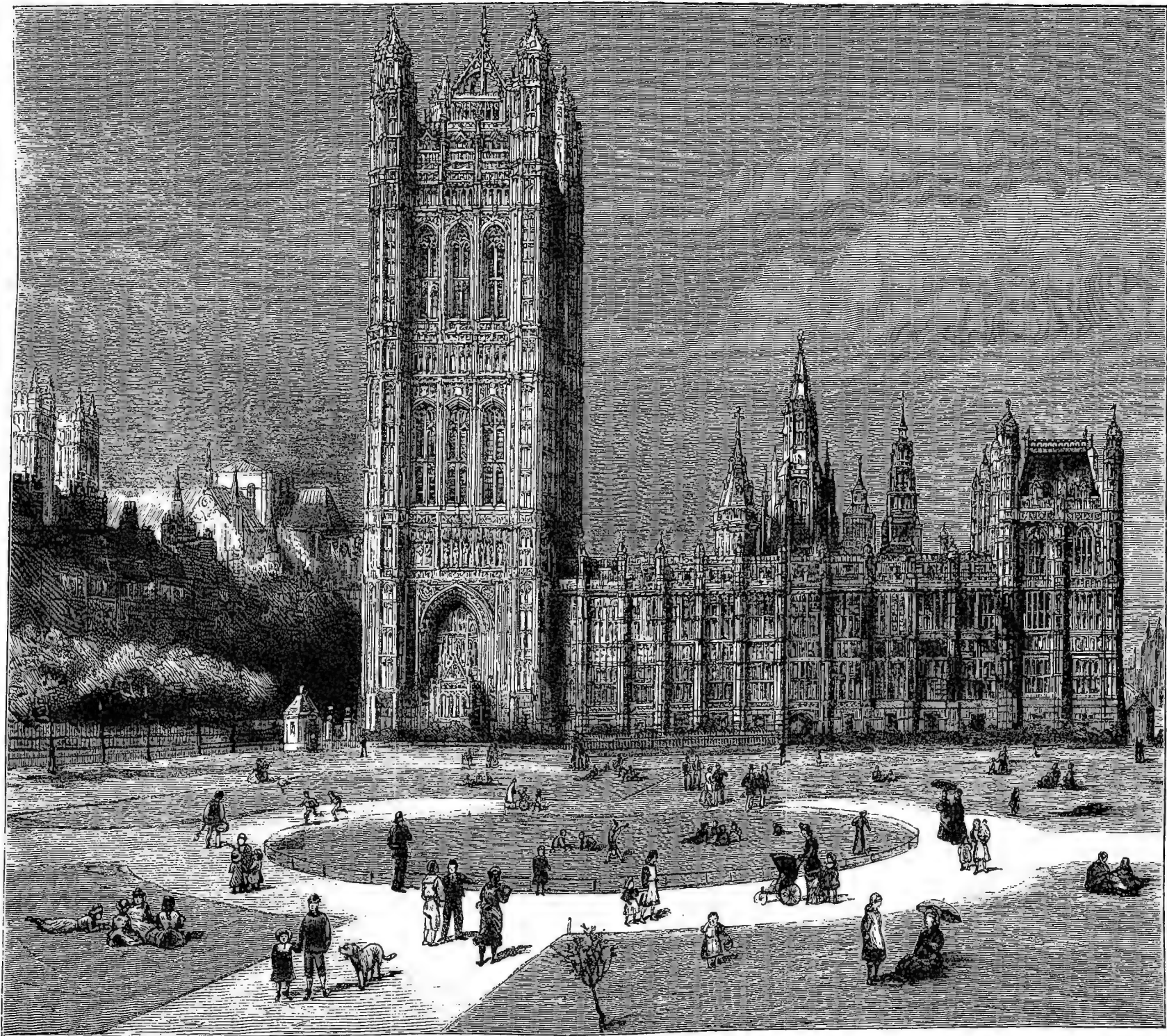
1. The First Heat of the Stewards' Challenge Cup.—2. The Diamond Sculls—Final Heat.—3. Mr. Lowndes, Winner of the Diamond Sculls.

OUR ARTIST'S NOTES AT HENLEY REGATTA





OPENING OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM  
THE CORPORATION PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO PRINCE LEOPOLD ON HIS ARRIVAL



THE VICTORIA PUBLIC GARDENS, WESTMINSTER





**FRANCE.**—The Tunisian Question still remains the topic of the day, and considerable excitement has been caused by an outbreak at Sfax, where the disaffected Arabs are now in complete possession of the town, all the Europeans having fled to the French vessels for protection. For some time past the attitude of the Arabs in that district has been threatening, and various robberies and murders were committed in the less frequented quarters. On the 28th ult., however, as some officers from the French ship of war *Chacal* were being shown over the town, a manifestly organised rising took place, and the Arabs, issuing from their houses, armed with pistols, made an onset upon the European quarters. The Vice-Consul and his family made a run for the boats, the ladies rushing into the water in order to escape their pursuers, and the other Europeans quickly followed their example, many escaping to the boats by swimming. Several persons were severely wounded, while the European houses were given up to pillage. The Arabs refused to allow any of the refugees to land, and two Maltese who came back in search of provisions were shot. The French authorities have sent reinforcements to Sfax, which will probably be bombarded and occupied should the Arabs, who are being stimulated by the Marabouts to a holy war, persist in holding out. The French attribute the insurrection to emissaries from Tripoli, and there is a general tendency to make this an excuse for an expedition to that State similar to that recently undertaken to Tunis. The Porte, however, disclaims all responsibility for the Sfax rising, and declares that the military measures taken by the Governor of Tripoli, which have excited so much comment in France, are merely intended for the preservation of order. The relations between the Porte and the French Government are very strained just now, the Sultan even refused to give a farewell audience to M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, and every week seems to bring further complications.

In Algeria considerable preparations are being made to punish Amema Bey and his band of marauders. Generals Osmont and Cerez, who are accused of mismanagement in not effectually repressing the outbreak, have been superseded by Generals Saussier and Delebecque; and there is even some talk of the resignation of M. Albert Grévy, the present Governor, in which case he would be succeeded by M. Freycinet or the country would once more be placed under a military régime. Altogether, France just now is not very happy in her relations with the world outside her European dominions. What with her North African troubles, and the ill-feeling which has been aroused in Italy by her policy in Tunis and the recent Marseilles riots—in Turkey and even in England by her high-handed conduct in North Africa, and in Spain by her failure to protect Spanish subjects in Algeria, France is rapidly losing the popularity which she has enjoyed for the past ten years, during which she minded her own business and abstained from interfering with her neighbours.

To turn to France proper, there are few home items of interest. M. Jules Simon's amendment to the Education Bill, has been carried by the Senate. The Chamber had carefully excluded all religious teaching from elementary schools. M. Jules Simon, however, has now introduced a clause providing that the teachers should instruct the children in their duty towards "God and their country." Whether the Chamber will accept an amendment which changes the whole tenor of the Bill remains to be seen. On Wednesday the Bill for prolonging the Commercial Treaties was discussed and passed. Some very hard things were said of England, who was accused of wearing out French patience in order to obtain better terms. In PARIS the attempted assassination of General Garfield has excited universal comment. The greatest possible sympathy has been expressed on all sides for the President and his family; but the Monarchical journals cannot refrain from pointing out to their Radical contemporaries who were so loud in denouncing the evils of an Imperial régime on the occasion of the assassination of the late Czar that assassinations are not wholly unknown under a Republic.

**AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.**—The condemnation to death of Mahmoud Damad and Nouri Pashas, and of Midhat Pasha in particular, and the general proceedings at the trial, have produced a very unfavourable impression upon the public mind. It is considered certain that the sentences of death will be commuted to terms of imprisonment, more especially as the Foreign Governments appear to be taking up the matter. Many people think, and with some reason, that the trial was instituted for a double purpose—firstly, to divert the Mahomedan mind from the cession of territory which is being carried on in Thessaly; and, secondly, to get rid of Midhat Pasha, whose reforming tactics are in every way obnoxious to the Palace party. Moreover the Sultan suspected him of conspiring with the ex-Khedive, and was anxious to get him out of the way. Meanwhile, Mahmoud Damad and Nouri Pashas are credited with a "confession" that their object in the dethronement of Abdul-Aziz was more mercenary than political, and that they secured a considerable amount of plunder in the confusion which ensued.

The Convention with Greece has now been actually signed, and on Monday the Greeks occupied two points in their new territory, while it was expected that Arta would be handed over to them on Tuesday.—In BULGARIA there is still considerable agitation respecting the recent elections, which are declared to have been conducted at the sword's point. General Ernroth has been condemned to death by a secret society; but the Government nevertheless is persisting in its high-handed conduct. The state of siege has been proclaimed in various districts, and it is said that all letters passing through the post are now opened.—From EASTERN ROUMELIA come reports of brigandage, and the capture of a German forester, whose release, however, was ultimately procured by the Turkish authorities.—The most peaceful news of the week hails from SERBIA, where the Prince has turned the first sod of the new railway at Belgrade.

**RUSSIA.**—The visit of the first British squadron which has anchored off Cronstadt since the Crimean War has been welcomed as a sign that the relations between England and Russia are once more on a friendly footing. The Duke of Edinburgh and his fellow officers have received a most cordial reception, and the authorities have spared no pains to make their guests' visit as pleasant as possible. The fleet arrived on Saturday, and owing to the shallowness of the water, was compelled to anchor at a distance of five miles from the shore. On Sunday the Duke of Edinburgh paid the usual official visits, and on Monday the Czar gave a formal banquet at Peterhoff to the Duke and the captains of the fleet. During the voyage the *Repulse* stranded off Heligoland on a rock not marked in the Admiralty chart, but was got off without any serious injury.

The Nihilist alarms continue, and so do the repressive measures. The St. Petersburg Press, including even the most moderate journals, are muzzled to the fullest extent, criticisms on General Ignatieff's policy being in particular prohibited. The Czar continues to lead a most carefully-secluded life. His apartments are guarded night and day, he scarcely ever leaves them, and only one person at a time is permitted to enter them. Two of the ablest secret police agents have disappeared, one being subsequently found murdered in the Park, while eight police-officers are also missing.

There is one bright gleam of sunshine in the news that the present harvest prospects throughout Southern Russia are so brilliant that, if they are realised, the farmers think that they will be able to dispense with any harvest for the next four years! At least so the *Times* correspondent tells us.

**AUSTRIA.**—There have been some serious riots between the German and the Czech students at Prague. The former were holding a *fête*, when they were attacked and stoned by the Czechs, and had to fly for their lives. The German population is naturally greatly excited at the affair, while every student who looks like a German is attacked by the Czechs. The authorities are endeavouring to restore order, and have confiscated the Czech journals, or any which show an anti-German bias. The real gist of the matter is the intense jealousy which the Czechs entertain of everything Teutonic. They dread being absorbed in a huge German nation, and are anxious for their distinctive nationality to be retained, and for "home rule" so as to exclude the German element. This is one of the dangers that the Austrian Empire runs from the very heterogeneous character of the elements of the nationalities which compose it. Every nationality is anxious to govern itself according to its own traditions, and they all join in a common hatred of the devouring German. This want of cohesion is, of course, one of the reasons of the inherent weakness of Austria—a weakness which is always manifest at any critical period of her history. Indeed, that such a house, divided against itself, should have so long withstood the storms which have wrecked many another European State is one of the curious anomalies of European politics.

**INDIA.**—There is little news from Afghanistan, where neither Abdurrahman nor Ayooob appears to have made any further military advance. Indeed, it is now thought that Ayooob's prospects are becoming exceedingly doubtful. He seems, *The Times* correspondent tells us, to be embarrassed by local complications, and to be without the resources in money and arms requisite for a considerable movement against the Ameer, who, although not popular, has a respectably organised force in the field at Candahar and on the Helmund.—A new official Afghan gazetteer, embodying the geographical and other fresh knowledge acquired during the war, is being prepared by the Simla Intelligence Office.

The troops engaged in the recent campaign in the Naga Hills are to have an Indian medal, with a clasp, "Naga, 1879-80.—Army reorganisation is still the order of the day, and the Government has recommended reductions of the Bengal, Madras, and the Bombay armies by six, eight, and four regiments respectively, the remaining corps to be increased to the maximum strength.

**UNITED STATES.**—The attempted assassination of President Garfield has created the most intense excitement throughout the Union, and all parties, irrespective of politics, have expressed their horror and indignation at the dastardly deed. On Saturday morning the President, accompanied by Mr. Blaine, had gone to the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Station at Washington, in order to take the train for New York, on his way to "make a two weeks' tour through the Northern States. On his arrival, when in the ladies' room, he was shot by a man who fired a revolver at him twice—one bullet taking effect between the shoulders, and another lower down in the region of the liver. On hearing the report of the first shot Mr. Blaine started back involuntarily, but immediately recovering himself he went to the assistance of the President, who had fallen on his face. Meanwhile, the would-be assassin had been arrested by some of the bystanders, and proved to be a disappointed office-seeker named Charles Guiteau, who was apparently insane. Medical aid was at once summoned, and President Garfield was conveyed in an ambulance to the White House, where he was laid in his own chamber. There the physicians held a consultation, and came to the conclusion that, though not necessarily fatal, his wounds were of the gravest character. The President, however, was conscious, and dictated a telegram to his wife at Long Branch, stating that he was seriously hurt, and summoning her to his bedside. The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the States on the news becoming known, and immense crowds surrounded the boards to which the bulletins were affixed. On the prisoner being searched two letters were found upon him, one to General Sherman, stating that the President was shot, and that his death was a political necessity, and the other addressed to the White House, written very much in the same style, declaring that the President's death would unite the Republican party, and save the Republic, and containing a brutal allusion to Mrs. Garfield, to the effect that it would be no worse for the "dear soul to part with her husband this way than by natural death." In both letters he announced himself as a "Stalwart of Stalwarts."

This last statement led at first to the belief that the murder was the result of a conspiracy of the Conkling Party, but this since has been most energetically denied, and there is no proof of the act being due to anything more than the conception of Guiteau's own mind, as it is known that he had solicited the President in vain to accord him a post. On his arrest Guiteau declared that General Arthur, the Vice-President, was his friend, and that General Sherman was coming down to Washington to take charge.

Throughout that day bulletins were issued, and as the afternoon wore on they grew more unfavourable, until the evening, when a rally took place. On Sunday morning also the President's condition had improved, and the reports that day were favourable, though during the night he complained of pains in his feet. On Monday afternoon, however, his condition again became critical, but once more he rallied, passed a good night, and expressed himself comparatively comfortable in the morning. Throughout the day, also, his condition improved, and he seemed to be hungry and asked for food. He slept well that night, and declared himself refreshed on Wednesday morning. The improvement continued through the day, and he asked to be allowed to eat a beef-steak, but the doctors (of whom there are four in constant attendance) only allowed him an egg. He expressed a wish to hold a Cabinet Council, and showed himself so conversational, that his medical attendants were compelled to discourage his talkativeness.

The utmost sympathy has been universally expressed with the President and Mrs. Garfield, and telegrams have poured in from every part of the States, and from every foreign crowned head, Her Majesty's telegram being the first Royal message to reach Washington. Vice-President Arthur is at Washington, ready to assume the reins of government in the event of the President's death, and preparations were made to summon the Senate in such an event. It is probable that this will be done in any case, as should General Arthur become President, the Speaker of the Senate would succeed to the Vice-Presidency. Now as the Senate separated without electing a Speaker, it may be thought advisable to choose so important an officer without any further delay. The outrage forms the sole topic of conversation and of newspaper articles, and the Fourth of July celebrations were almost completely abandoned out of respect for the President. The effect of the Vice-President becoming President has been very freely discussed. He is known as a great partisan of Mr. Conkling, and a reversal of General Garfield's anti-lobbyist policy would have to be looked for should he succeed to the supreme power.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—From GERMANY we hear that Prince Bismarck is better, and has gone to Kissingen, ordering, however, that no letters or documents should be sent after him.—In ITALY there is a new Encyclical letter from the Pope to the world in general, detailing the rights of rulers and their claims to obedience from the people. His Holiness declares to be false and dangerous the asseverations that civil society is the outcome of the free consent of the people, citing in proof the teaching of St. Paul and St. Peter.

—In SWITZERLAND the first race meeting which has ever taken place in Geneva has been held. It was so successful that it will not be the last.—In EGYPT the Nile is very low, causing some anxiety for the crops.—In the TRANSVAAL the Royal Commission is sitting daily in Pretoria. The two Boers charged with the murder of Captain Elliott are to be tried by the High Court on the 18th inst., when those accused in the Malcolm case will also be arraigned.



The Queen held a grand Investiture of various Orders at Windsor Castle at the end of last week, when Her Majesty decorated over seventy gentlemen, and presented the Victoria Cross to Major E. H. Sartorius. The Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughters were present at the ceremony, which was followed by luncheon in the Waterloo Gallery. On Saturday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived on a visit to the Queen, and Prince Leopold returned from Nottingham, while Prince and Princess Christian joined the Royal party at dinner. Next morning Her Majesty and the Royal Family attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel, where the Rev. B. F. Westcott preached, and in the afternoon Prince Leopold and the Grand Duke of Hesse left the Castle for Claremont, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also going home to Bagshot after dinner. On Monday the two Princesses of Hesse joined their father at Claremont on a visit to Prince Leopold, while the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duc de Montpensier with his son, Prince Antoine d'Orleans, lunched with the Queen. In the afternoon the Princess Beatrice came up to town, and after accompanying Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Frederica of Hanover to the German Plays at Drury Lane Theatre, returned to Windsor. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen on Tuesday. To-day (Saturday) the Queen holds the grand Volunteer Review in Windsor Park, and next Friday Her Majesty will hold a Council, afterwards leaving for Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday visited King's College for the Prince to distribute the prizes to the successful students. Later they were visited by the Duc de Montpensier and his son, the Prince immediately returning the call, and in the evening they dined with the Duke of Cambridge. On Sunday they attended Divine Service, and next day went down to Aldershot to be present at a divisional field day. The Prince and Princess were on horseback during the sham fight, and afterwards lunched at the camp with Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons. In the evening they went to the French Plays at the Gaiety, while subsequently Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the Princess's youngest brother, arrived on a visit. On Tuesday the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughters arrived at Marlborough House from Claremont, and the Prince of Wales went down to Newmarket to witness the July Meeting.—The Prince goes to Derby next Tuesday to visit the Agricultural Show, presides on the 20th at the Trinity House Banquet in the absence of the Master, the Duke of Edinburgh, and goes with the Princess to Brighton on the 21st inst. The Prince and Princess will shortly give a garden party and also a ball at Marlborough House.—No foundation whatever exists for the rumour of an accident to Prince George of Wales while bathing at Melbourne. Both Princes are well, and have gone on a visit to Sandhurst, as the *Bacchante* remains at Melbourne to refit, and will rejoin the Detached Squadron at Fiji. Wednesday was the thirteenth birthday of Princess Victoria of Wales.

Princess Louise on Tuesday visited the Duke of York's School at Chelsea; and on Wednesday evening dined with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Saturday attended the Midsummer Festival of the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, where the Duchess gave away the prizes. On Wednesday the Duchess opened the Military Musical Fete and Bazaar at the Horticultural Gardens, in aid of Army Coffee Taverns.—Prince Leopold's visit to Nottingham last week was closed by a fancy ball, where the Prince appeared as Louis XV.

The Empress of Germany is going on most favourably, although Her Majesty has suffered greatly from weakness. Owing to her satisfactory condition the Crown Prince and Princess did not postpone their English visit, but arrived at Queenborough from Flushing in the *Osborne* on Wednesday, going straight to Windsor to stay with the Queen. Next Monday they will attend a concert in aid of the Home for Working Girls, Gordon House, Endsleigh Gardens.



**"ECCLESIASTICAL COLOURS."**—The growing love and more extensive use of ecclesiastical millinery, and the symbolical significance attached to the choice of colours in the same, gives rise to no small uneasiness in the minds of old-fashioned Churchmen. Its existence has set afloat a petition, which is being numerously signed, praying that a Committee of Convocation may be appointed to inquire into the existing use of ecclesiastical colours in the Church of England. The petition urges that within the past half century the "Roman sequence of colours" has been introduced to many English churches in opposition to Anglo-Saxon traditions and to the "Ornaments Rubric" of the Book of Common Prayer. It proceeds to say that the use of colours in the Established Church is more in harmony with Roman practices than it was even before the Reformation.

**THE REVISED VERSION.**—Mr. Spurgeon's respectful if somewhat patronising reception of the Revised Version of the New Testament will go a long way with the large class of the community over which he exercises a powerful influence to remove any feeling of hostility, even if it does not secure a kindly welcome for the new version. "With much unnecessary alteration of the Old Version," he says, "it is not only an honest and a careful, but in many passages a successful effort to produce as accurate a rendering as possible of the work; and if it takes from us some things the genuineness of which was at best suspicious, it gives us more, the genuineness of which is beyond dispute." Dr. Talmage gives forth no such "uncertain sound" on the subject. He says, "I join with nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the unpretending Christian people of America in looking upon it as a desecration, a profanation, a mutilation, and a religious outrage."

**ROMANISM IN SCOTLAND.**—It was a severe blow to Scottish theology when the Marquis of Bute joined the Roman Catholic Church. Among the minor changes which this great change involved was the closing of the Presbyterian chapel that stands in the Mount Stuart grounds, in the island of Bute. The chapel has been closed ever since, but now it is proposed to reopen it—not for the resumption of the Presbyterian service, but as a school for the use of the Roman Catholic workmen employed in the erection of Lord Bute's new mansion. The proposal is viewed with extreme disfavour by the orthodox Presbyterian population on the island; and the Presbytery, giving voice to the general irritation, have instructed their clerk to inform the representatives of the Marquis



that they claim the chapel as the property of the Church of Scotland, protesting against its use for such a purpose, and forbidding its use for any purpose without their sanction being first obtained. Whatever the legal bearings of the question may be, there is doubtless still surviving in Presbyterian Scotland a Jenny Geddes who may have an effective word or two in this conversion of one of Knox's kinks to one of "the houses of Rimmon."

**BISHOP RYLE ON THE PULPIT.**—Whatever the reason may be, the age of great preachers seems to be passing away. The old prophetic dignity of the pulpit, in the days when the clergy had genius as well as piety, is no longer maintained. The tendency of the preacher of modern days, who has chosen his profession primarily that he may make a living out of it, is towards conventionalism sadly lacking in the earnestness and force necessary really to affect men's lives. It is refreshing, therefore, to come upon a piece of good practical advice on this subject from Bishop Ryle—to whose sermons it is said many an indolent parson owes more than he is willing to acknowledge. "I hope that our preachers will lay aside for ever," says the Bishop in a recent speech, "that orthodox prosiness, that respectable dullness, that leaden heaviness, that first-person-plural vagueness, that guinea-pig tameness, and those dreary commonplaces, which the laity too often complain of as the characteristics of the sermon of the modern parson. Why, in the name of common sense, should lively, fine, animated, rousing, stirring, interesting, heart-searching, conscience-pricking, mind-arresting, thought-suggesting, burning sermons be confined to Mission preaching?" Not only the clergy of Bishop Ryle's diocese, but the profession generally, should lay these words to heart.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF SOUTHWARK.**—It is anticipated that Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, will be "translated" by the Pope to the Diocese of Southwark. In the latter diocese the Jesuits have two of their chief establishments—their College at Beaumont, Old Windsor; and their Novitiate, near Roehampton, Surrey. Besides these, the French Jesuits have established their large College at Hales Place, near Canterbury. It is said that Bishop Vaughan looks on the doings of the Jesuits with no very friendly eye.

**THE LIVING OF ST. PETER'S, BOURNEMOUTH,** of which the public has heard so much in recent years, at present vacant by the resignation of Bishop Ryan, was offered to and declined by the Rev. George James, of St. Michael's, Gloucester. The Rev. Prebendary Harland (Lichfield Cathedral) has accepted the living.

**AMERICAN CHURCHES.**—Among the various religious denominations in America the Baptists seem to be in the most flourishing condition. During the last year they have added to their numbers 163,624, their total membership being 2,374,339. The Methodists number 1,742,922, the Presbyterians 915,000, Lutherans 700,000, and Episcopalians 345,000.

**PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.**—The 800th Anniversary of Peterborough Cathedral was celebrated last week. A procession of more than two hundred entered the western door, the Residuary Chapter being preceded by twenty honorary canons, singing in unison, "We March, We March to Victory." A special service followed, and after a *Te Deum*, the Bishop preached.



**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—The operatic incident most noticeable last week was the revival of *Linda di Chamouni*. *Linda* is one of two works (the other being *Maria de Rohan*) written by Donizetti for Vienna, or, at any rate, first produced in the chief operatic theatre of the Austrian capital. Both the plot, however, taken by the Italian librettist, Rossi, from *La Grace de Dieu*, a drama once popular at the Paris Gaité, and the music of the Bergamese composer have so long been familiar to English amateurs, that it is needless to expend a word upon either. Enough that the present revival derives its attraction from the admirable impersonation, by Madame Adelina Patti, of the Swiss maiden whose beauty is her most dangerous enemy, and who only escapes from imminent peril through the efforts of friends no less disinterested than attached. A considerable period has elapsed since Madame Patti appeared as Linda, and the occasion was the more welcome inasmuch as it agreeably revived old memories. She sings the music, from the joyous cavatina, "O luce di quest' anima," to the final duet (for which she has the good taste not to substitute some unmeaning, however showy, *bravura*) to perfection. She was more or less well supported by Madame Scalchi, a deep-voiced Pierrotto; Signor Marini, a somewhat over-sentimental Carlo; Signor Cotogni, who, in Antonio's great scene, strove energetically, and not always vainly to outdo his precursors, Tamburini and Ronconi not forgotten; Signor Ciampi, a Marquis who tried to be as humorous as his command of humour would admit; and Signor de Reské, than whom a more acceptable Perfect it would be far to seek. In short, *Linda*, although it can boast none of the breezy freshness which everywhere distinguishes the Swiss masterpiece of Rossini, being melodious, if seldom absolutely original, from the opening to the end charmed the audience, and (like Gounod's *Romeo e Julietta*) was found a relief not altogether undesirable just now. *Robert le Diable* was the opera on Thursday night, too late for this week's notice. The first performance of *Le Pré aux Clercs* is postponed till Tuesday, which necessitates the postponement of the third and last performance of *Il Demonto* till Friday. The season closes on this day fortnight.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Signor Campanini being indisposed, the first representation of *Lohengrin*, announced for Saturday night, was abandoned, and *Faust* given in its place. Gounod's fascinating opera, however, with a Margaret so fascinating as Madame Christine Nilsson, can never be unwelcome; and on this particular occasion, as if to console her audience for the temporary loss of their Elsa, the gifted Swede took more than common pains to make Gretchen (under the same features) an acceptable substitute—and succeeded. The rest of the cast was as before. For this evening we are promised the long-expected *Il Rinnegato*, music by the Baron Bodog Orcey, a Hungarian amateur, some specimens of whose ability as a composer have been already heard at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. For next week Mr. Mapleson announces the commencement of a series of performances with a "redistribution of seats and prices of admission," in order to afford "the general public" some opportunities of hearing Madame Christine Nilsson "before her departure to the Continent." The series is to begin with *Lohengrin* on Monday.

**HERR RUBINSTEIN AT COVENT GARDEN.**—A special concert, with Herr Rubinstein as prominent figure, was given at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday afternoon. The programme included two important compositions from his pen—a "Fantaisie in C major," written for the occasion, and a symphony in G minor. The symphony (No. 5—"The Russian Symphony," so-called) had already been given, under the direction of Mr. Manns, at the Crystal Palace, and was noticed at the time. The "Fantaisie," as a novelty, demands a few words of comment. It eminently belongs to a period when the inventive powers are on the wane, and its want of any definite idea is by no means atoned for by its inordinate length. In plan it is utterly incoherent, one division following

another with no conceivable *raison d'être*. The leading theme which both opens and, in more elaborate dress, closes the "Fantaisie" is vague at the best, and though continually presented under different aspects, rarely succeeds in pronouncing itself authoritatively. To the inexperienced ear the whole must have sounded more or less like a confused jumble of passages. These, moreover, in several instances were by no means too clearly set forth, although the executant was Herr Rubinstein himself. Hence, to say that the "Fantaisie in C major" was a success would be violating truth. Herr Rubinstein conducted the performance of his "Russian Symphony," which on the whole was remarkably effective. He also played a group of solos, comprising Rossini's "Gondola" and three pieces from Schubert, all of which having gone through the manipulative process of Liszt, were spoiled in proportion, bringing the whole to an end with his own arrangement of the march from Beethoven's *Ruins of Athens*, which we have been hearing for the last quarter of a century or thereabouts. The programme was most agreeably diversified with singing by Madame Albani, who began with Spohr's fine *soprano*, "Tu m'abandonni," accompanied by the orchestra, to which she imported all the wonted significance of the purest school. After this she gave Lotti's charming *aria*, "Pur dicesti" (a capital specimen of the vocal music of the earlier part of the 18th century), and a scarcely less charming *Lied*, "Es blinkt der Thau," in both of which Herr Rubinstein accompanied her on the pianoforte. Singing and accompaniment were perfection in the fullest acceptance of the term. If Herr Rubinstein always played in this manner it would be hypercritical to think of criticising him. There were two conductors besides Herr Rubinstein—M. Dupont, who directed a spirited performance of Weber's overture to *Euryanthe*, and Signor Bevnigani, upon whom devolved the "Fantaisie in C major." There was a brilliant attendance.

**WAIFS.**—The inauguration of the statues to Bellini and Verdi at the Scala (Milan) will be held in September.—Signor Tamberlik, for so many years one of the most popular tenors (Italian *fur sang*) in this country, still pursues his career in Spain, and has been lately singing in opera with undiminished favour at Burgos.—Herr Rubinstein having broken the conductor's stick lent him by Signor Bevnigani to direct the performance of *Il Demonto*, has presented the Italian *maestro* with another, accompanied by a letter couched in the most courteous and friendly terms.—The remains of Henri Viextemps, the great Belgian violinist, are to be removed from Algiers to Verviers, his native town, where a statue of him is to be erected in one of the principal squares.—Herr Rubinstein gave his last "Recital" on Monday, and started for the Continent the day following. His professional visit to this country has been an enormous pecuniary success.



**THE TURF.**—The July Meeting this week at Newmarket has afforded, as usual, to lovers of racing a quiet enjoyment of sport apart from the turmoil and worry of most courses, and free from the "galloping Collegians" from the neighbouring University. We do not expect any very exciting contests, but there is generally some interesting racing, especially among the two-year-olds. On the opening day, the July Stakes, for youngsters, is one of the oldest races on the list, carrying us back to only just six years after the first Derby. This race has been won by some of the best two-year-olds on the Turf; last year by the flying Bal Gal, to whom the recent Derby winner, Iroquois, ran second, taking the Chesterfield Stakes in the same week. On this occasion there was a fair field of eleven, and naturally enough Lord Rosebery's Kermesse was made favourite, at 5 to 4 on her. The filly seemed beaten some little way from home, but she "came again," and, running very straight, beat Mr. Evans's Marden by half a length, Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven being third. As Marden carried the colt's extra weight of 3 lbs., and the winner is one of the best, if not the very best, of this season's youngsters, his performance was looked upon very favourably, and he was backed for next year's Derby at 12 to 1. It may be noted that by collateral running Lord Stamford's filly Geheimmis can be made out a trifle better than Kermesse. The talent made a pretty good pick in the Visitors' Plate (Handicap), for which the large field of eighteen started, Silverstreak being elected favourite. He, however, only won by a head from Wild Stag, but that was far enough for her backers. The Maiden Plate for Two-year-olds on the same day, was won by Scotch Whiskey, who did not start so good a favourite as Wolesey. Some persons who are fond of coincidences may have noted that on the first day, out of six races the names of five winners began with S.—Sweet Lemon appropriately enough winning the race just before that taken by Scotch Whiskey. Silverstreak was again successful on the second day, beating Valentino, who allowed him 10 lbs., in the Beaufort Stakes. Scotch Whiskey, too, scored again in the Sale Stakes. The July Cup, which is a feature of the meeting, was a disappointing affair. Peter, Charibert, and the American colt Barrett came to the post, and Peter was made favourite at evens. He, however, refused to make an effort, and Charibert had no difficulty in securing the race.—At Carlisle the fields were very meagre, and hardly an event is worth noting except the Cumberland Plate, for which Teviotdale was served up very hot in a field of four. He could, however, only get second to Lartington, who thus upset a great pot. Mr. Jardine's horse made some amends on the following day by winning Her Majesty's Plate.

**AQUATICS.**—Contrary to the traditions of many generations, Henley commanded the finest possible weather for an aquatic tournament; and if the quantity of racing provided goes for anything, last week's gathering on the world-renowned fixture was a grand success. The quality of the rowing generally was perhaps hardly up to the usual standard; but of course every year cannot be the best. As usual, the arrangements immediately in the hands of the Regatta authorities failed in many respects to give satisfaction, and we venture to suggest that the time has come when "fresh blood," and a good deal of it, not only might, but must be got into the management. The Grand Challenge Cup for Eight Oars, the "Blue Ribbon" of the meeting, was contested by no less than seven crews, and those left in for the final were the London R.C., the Leander (the holders), and Hertford College. There was a grand race, and the Leander, notwithstanding a powerful element of "Old Blues" in the crew, had to succumb to the London, a very fine eight, with two Playfords in it, by a length, with Hertford the same distance behind them. The Thames Challenge Cup, also for Eights, fell to Twickenham R.C., which beat London R.C. in the final. The Visitors' Challenge Cup for Fours was left to First Trinity and Lady Margaret (Cambridge), and was won by the former by at least ten lengths. The Ladies' Challenge Plate for Eights, the great object of ambition for the Eton boys, and often won by them, was also secured by First Trinity, after a hard struggle with them, by a length. In the first heat of the Stewards' Challenge Cup for Fours Cornell University had to row against the London and the Thames Rowing Clubs. Of course great interest was manifested in this heat, but Cornell, though it held the lead for a little distance owing to rowing forty-eight strokes a minute, died away to nothing, and was beaten by both its opponents. The final heat was contested by Hertford College and Thames R.C., the former winning, and the latter, after making a good race of it, fouling the bank. The Wyfold Challenge Cup

was in the last heat won by Dublin University, beating the London and Twickenham Rowing Clubs. The Diamond Sculls, as was fully anticipated, fell to Lowndes, of Hertford College, and the Silver Goblets to Eyre and Hastie, of the Thames R.C. Thus honours were pretty evenly divided between the three Universities and the Thames-side clubs. On the Saturday after the regatta a friendly race was rowed between the Cornell crew and a Hertford College four; but it was a very one-sided affair, for, independently of the mishaps which interfered with the strangers, Hertford really had the race in hand all the way, and thus the Americans, who beat us now at almost everything, have still something to learn from us in the way of scientific rowing.

**ATHLETICS.**—On Saturday last, at Stamford Bridge, under the joint auspices of the London Athletic Club and the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, two very important events were decided, both in favour of American gentlemen. The Three Miles Open Walking Race was won by Mr. E. E. Merrill, Union Athletic Club, Boston, who won pretty well as he liked from G. B. Beckley, London Athletic Club. For the Half Mile run S. H. Baker and S. K. Holman, both of the London Athletic Club, and four others, started against the American Champion, Mr. L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, but they had no chance with him, as he won easily enough from Baker by fifteen yards. His time was 57 1-5th sec. for a quarter-mile, and 1 min. 56 sec. for half-mile—the fastest amateur time on record.

**CRICKET.**—The first of the two annual Gentlemen v. Players' matches was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last at the Oval. In the first innings the professionals made 197, and the amateurs 236, of which Mr. W. G. Grace scored exactly 100. In the second innings the Players marked 182, thus leaving the Gentlemen 141 to win. This they did, but not without some doubt attending the result, as they only had two wickets left when 32 runs were still wanting. At this juncture Mr. Tylecote and Mr. C. T. Studd were the batsmen, and with great care, combined with hard hitting, they got the required number, and thus the Gentlemen won a good match by two wickets.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES

THERE is every reason to believe that the newly-developed art of sponge-culture will settle down into a profitable industry. The process employed is an extremely simple one. A living sponge is cut into small-sized pieces, and each portion is fastened by a small stake to the sea bottom. These detached sponges at once begin to grow, and in a period varying, according to different authorities, from three to seven years, are large enough for the market. Professor Oscar Schmidt has succeeded so well with experimental culture conducted in this way that he has been commissioned by the Austrian Government to continue the work on a larger scale on the Coast of Dalmatia. Full information relating to this interesting subject will be found in the report of Professor Baird, the Fish Commissioner to the United States, and also in a report recently prepared by Professor Ray Lankester, at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

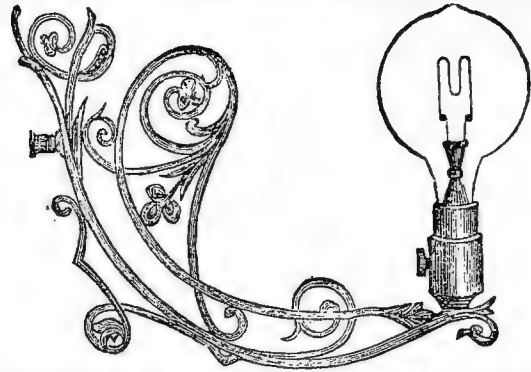
The fresh-water jelly fish, or Medusa, which was found in the *Victoria Regia* tank at the Botanical Gardens last year, and which was at the time noticed in these columns, has again made its appearance there.

The new Tay Bridge will occupy a site slightly removed from the old piers. Its total length will be about two miles, and its construction is calculated to bear a wind pressure of 56 lbs. per square foot, which is more than double the pressure that in all probability it will ever be called upon to sustain. The rails will be protected on their outer sides by barks of timber, and the parapet of the bridge itself will be of wrought iron. Both these innovations are intended as precautions in case a train should leave the track.

The exaggerated accounts which have been published as to the storage of electrical energy were prompted by the sensational account in *The Times* of the conveyance of a certain "box of electricity" from Paris to Glasgow, the said box being the Pile Seculaire of M. Faure. The battery of which it represents an improved form is that of M. Planté, which has been before the public for the last twenty years. The latter inventor claims that the so-called improvement is a modification which he long ago tried, and rejected. He further states, with some show of reason, that the original secondary battery is far more useful because it can be charged by a dynamo-machine, the modified form of M. Faure necessitating battery cells. M. Planté is taking steps to bring the claims which he advocates more prominently before the public.

In the meantime the Faure Battery has been used in Glasgow by Dr. George Buchanan for the removal of a tumour by the application of an incandescent platinum wire. It is probable that for purposes such as these the secondary battery will be found very useful; but it must be remembered that exactly the same result could be obtained by a primary battery, consisting of the old-fashioned Grove or Bunsen cells. The only difference is, that in the one case, perhaps, fifteen or twenty cells would be required; and in the other, two cells would suffice to store their energy in the box of electricity.

The system of electric lighting invented by Mr. Maxim, of the United States, is likely to meet with much attention in this country, if we may judge from the interest with which its late brilliant display in the Euston Road was regarded. The now well-understood incandescent form of lamp is employed, but it possesses a valuable modification. The exhausted glass bulb in which the carbon loop is supported is charged with the vapour of gasoline. This vapour is attracted to those portions of the loop which most readily wear away, and deposits there particles of solid carbon. The life of the lamp is of course limited to the time that the carbon filament will last, but this time is much extended by the regenerative action



of the gasoline. As seen in the annexed sketch, the Maxim lamp can be attached to ordinary gas fittings, the current being turned on or off by the usual form of gas tap.

The system also includes a dynamo machine by the same inventor and a current regulator, which is a new feature in electrical illumination. Its duty is to regulate the current according to the number of lights actually in use, so that if, from any cause, half the lamps in a circuit are turned out, the supply of current is instantly checked and the other lamps remain as they were.

If the importance of an invention is measured by the number of persons it is likely to benefit, Mr. Griffin's clever plan for opening tin cans will be considered very important indeed. The number of

(Continued on page 50)

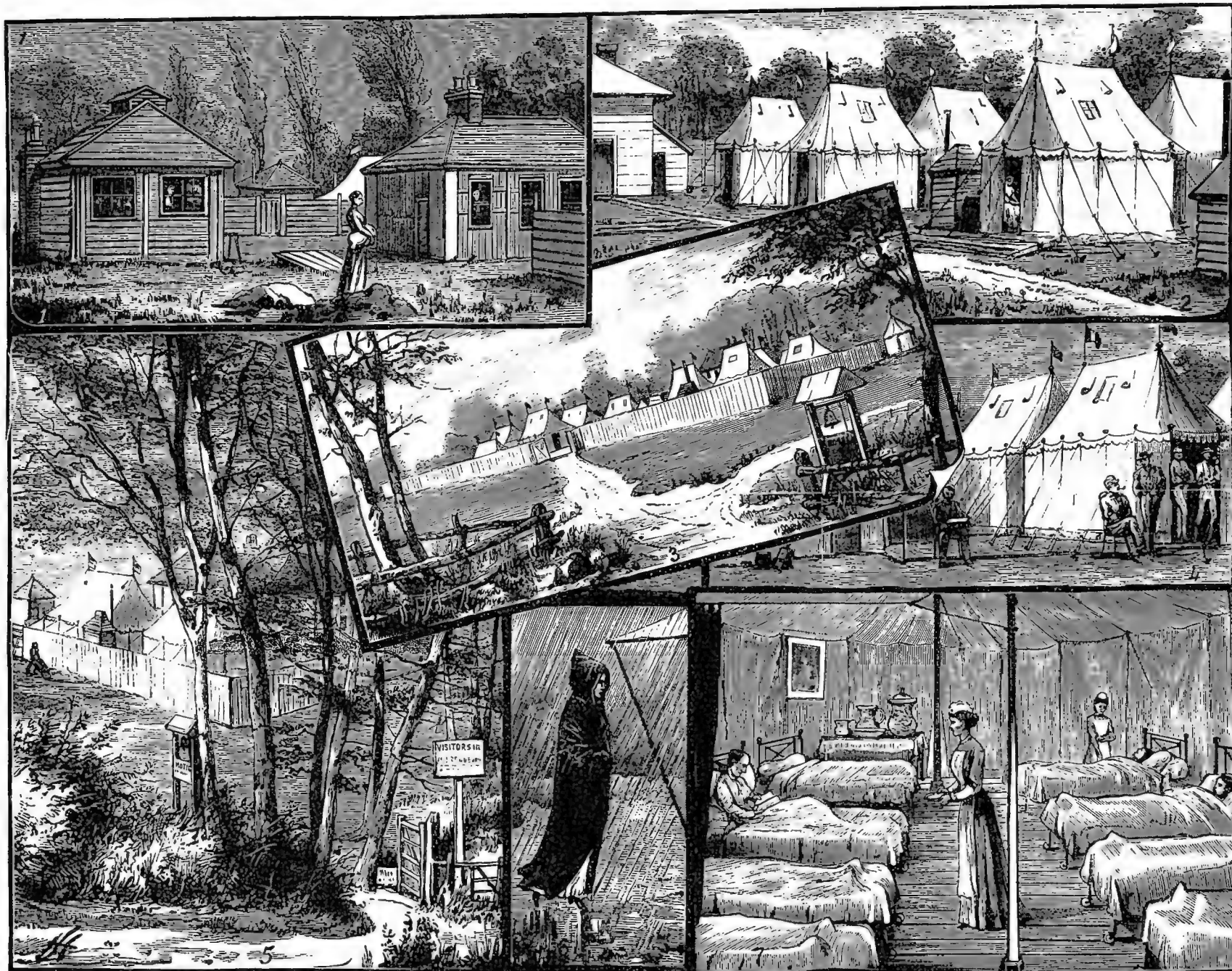




GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
Shot at in the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Station, Washington, July 2nd



GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
Vice-President of the United States



1. The Laundry and Kitchen.—2. Ward Tents and Nurses' Tent.—3. The Hospital, from the Entrance to the Grounds.—4. The Medical Officer's Tent and Ward Tents.—5. The Entrance from Tatterdown Lane.—6. The Matron in Rainy Weather.—7. Interior of a Ward Tent.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC—THE ST. PANCRAS HOSPITAL ENCAMPMENT AT FINCHLEY



# THE STORY OF THE VOLUNTEERS

By CHARLES WILLIAMS

WHEN the History of the Nineteenth Century comes to be philosophically written, much that nowadays seems very important will have to be left on one side, and many things to which we have become so accustomed that they interest us little will take their due place as potent factors in the estimate that posterity will form of us. The influence of the Volunteer Movement of 1859 on European policy and on the formation, or the reformation, of our national character will undoubtedly take in this connection high honours. Twenty-two years and two months have passed since the United Kingdom armed itself in the full sense of the words; but the time has not yet come for us to realise the entire force of the fact. It may be said, perhaps, that the movement saved us less from the French than from ourselves. The vapouring of the Gallic colonels gave our young men something to do and think of besides business and billiards, cricket and football.

The youth of England was on fire, . . .  
And now throve the armourer,

as in the days when the Fifth Henry set out from Southampton not to return till Agincourt was won. If anybody doubted that we are the same people we were in the long-gone centuries he was satisfied, or should have been satisfied, two-and-twenty years ago—he should be satisfied now. We may lack great statesmen from time to time, or capable generals—leaders in one form or another; but we shall never want men, so long as the spirit lives in us which shows itself more brilliantly than ever at Windsor to-day, the same spirit which burst out in the spring of 1859, as it partially broke out before in 1852, and as it flamed half-a-century earlier when the troops of France, some hundred thousand men, marched up the Honvault heights and then marched back again.

## VOLUNTEERING BY OUR GRANDFATHERS

THERE is no doubt that Volunteering on a large scale for home defence practically began in Ireland. In 1779 there was an Irish difficulty. We were at war with America, and the sister island was writhing under real wrongs which she saw an opportunity of remedying. Her complaints of unnecessary restrictions on her trade were not attended to; the religion of the bulk of her people was proscribed. The English Ministry found it could not repress the national feeling, and therefore yielded to it. Her trade was freed; the Roman Catholics were liberated from a portion of their thralldom, and the defence of the country was confided to the hands of the loyalists who, to the number of 20,000, with arms in their hands, soon forced from the British Ministry what the English Parliament had refused to humble petitions. The difficulty over, Volunteering lapsed in Ireland really if not nominally till the French Revolutionary war. Then it began all over the Three Kingdoms, the hurried effort of a patriotic instinct horrified by the incidents of the Reign of Terror, and convinced that the threat of extending the Revolution to England was not idle menace, but a declaration of a determined purpose. The glorious First of

side, like everything else. In looking over the coarse and cheap sarcasms of the day in volume or portfolio, by this artist or author and by that, we seem to live over again the days when "Who shot the dog?" was the summit level of street wit—the days when we shot away our ramrods recklessly in the exuberance of our patriotism.



A LIGHT HORSEMAN—A HINT TO SCULPTORS  
From a Caricature by James Gillray

What martial ardour filled our patriotic bosoms as we swung with steady pace and shoulders well back along the streets to Hungerford Hall and Hanover Park, Somerset House and Westminster Hall, Walham Green or Burlington House! What glowing periods did

not Volunteers they were liable to be pressed. There was a compulsion about the affair from which the present race of men were free. In 1803 and 1804 at least all able-bodied men had to drill if the parish officials did their duty, and, for those who could afford the charges, it was clearly better to drill as Volunteers than as mere levies. If we, with double the population, have never raised much more than half the number of Volunteers that existed at the beginning of the century, when "Bonaparte" was the bogey of every nursery and the theme of every old woman's tongue, there has been a reason for it. We have not had to jump into the fire to escape the frying-pan. Still, with all the deductions that have to be made in common honesty; inefficient, according to all modern notions, as our grandfathers were, with roughly-made pikes often enough instead of muskets, with the church towers for armouries of weapons which were miscellaneous incongruous and effete even in those times, with as much panic as patriotism, and more fear of the parish constable than either, too often urging men into the ranks of the defenders of their country, it cannot after all be denied that when the century was young, England presented a magnificent example to the nations of the world. Taxed in a fashion of which we, happily, know nothing, our grandfathers were equal to any sacrifices for their country's sake; and until the crowning mercy of Waterloo relieved them from the dread of the Corsican ogre, England stood, sometimes alone, against "the four corners of the world in arms," worthy to be the heir of the fame of the days when "high on St. Michael's Mount" the beacon light shone to warn the country of the approach of the Armada; worthy of people who, as one of the orators of the day said, were placed in "the only pass where lawless power, after covering the whole earth, could be successfully repelled—in the Thermopylae of the world."



JOHN BULL TURNED VOLUNTEER  
From a Caricature by James Gillray

It was some little time after the Crimean War before the English people began to realise that it had made all its sacrifices for little, if not for nothing; before it saw that it ought not to have begun to fight, or, having begun, ought to have fought till it had secured all its objects. It was about 1857, when its eyes were fairly opened to the fact that we had gone into the Crimean War for certain definite purposes, and that not our purposes but those of the Emperor of the French had been served by the turn of affairs. When the British public realised this, after its manner, began to suspect that every step taken by Napoleon III. was dictated by a steadfast desire to humiliate us—that this was only a new and subtle form of the *Ides Napoleoniennes* for the over-mastery of perfidious Albion, for the revenge of Waterloo. It is our way:

## THE NEW VOLUNTEERS

Did we never think so kindly,  
Did we never love so blindly,

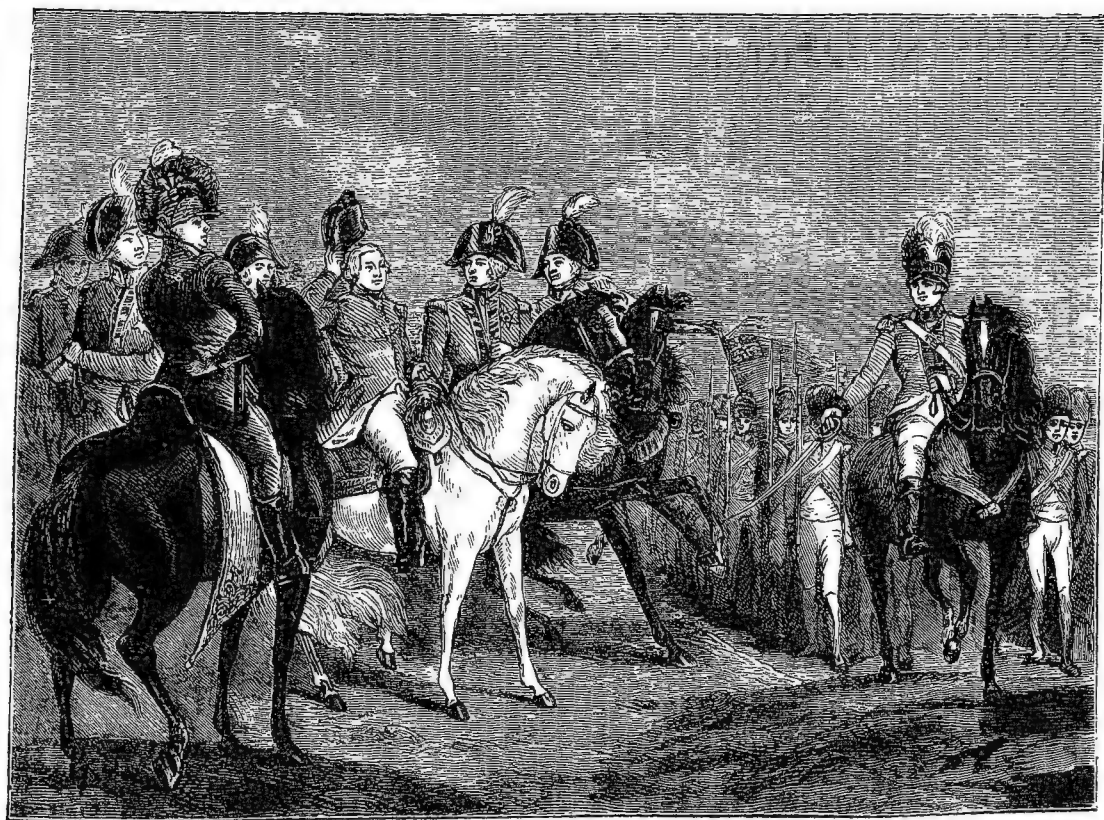
we should not so often be politically broken-hearted. Up till the spring of 1856 France could do nothing wrong. She was our ally true and tried and trusted. In 1857 she could do nothing rightly. Then we remembered the Second of December, the swamps of Cayenne, the manufactured Plebiscitum—we spoke of Judas kisses in Buckingham Palace and in the Tuileries.

The New Year came. Orsini's attempt on the Emperor's life, matured in England, was made in Paris. Lord Palmerston, willing to do the Emperor a pleasure, and profoundly shocked at the use which had been made of the right of asylum, introduced the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, a most righteous measure in principle, but not carefully framed. The people here, outraged by the calculated venom of the French Colonels, would have none of it. The "most English of Ministers" was hurled from power, and when the Derby-Disraeli Ministry was formed, the leader of the House of Commons said war with France was a question not of days but of hours. Then an Old Bailey jury acquitted Dr. Simon Bernard of the charge of conspiracy against the life of the French Emperor. The feeling on both sides of the Channel grew more intense; and it is not easy to say what might have happened, when the levin bolt fell not towards this side of the Channel, but over the Alps. The electricity was drawn off in another direction; but the lesson had sunk deeply into the heart of the people. On a question of Reform the Conservatives went out, having kept the peace with difficulty; but before they went they gave a turn to the elections by recognising and responding to the call of the country for safety at home whatever might happen abroad—they sanctioned the formation of Volunteer corps. Had they done it sooner it might have changed the face of modern politics; as it was they were only beaten on a vote of want of confidence by thirteen in the most crowded House then known. A fortnight after Magenta, a week before Solferino, the Palmerston-Russell Administration was formed, and it was noticed as a pleasing feature that the most British of Ministers took the oath on Waterloo Day, and adopted the Volunteer movement at the first opportunity. It was no longer a party question even in seeming; it was a National Resolve.

## PROMOTERS AND PREDECESSORS

HERE it is necessary to tread full lightly. Respect for the undoubted claims of those who are gone over to the majority, regard for the feelings and rights of those who yet remain, equally compel frankness and reticence. But the story of the Volunteer movement would not be complete without a statement of what had been done before the War Office Circular was issued in May, 1859, and by whom the immediate impetus was given when the rising tide was utilised, if not for election purposes, at least in time to sway many votes. Accordingly here we must try back.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London is not, strictly speaking, a portion of the Volunteers, though it is the oldest Volunteer organisation. There is little or no doubt that it is the legitimate successor of the identical body to which King Henry VIII. gave a charter as "Overseers of ye Seyence of Artyllary, yt ys to wyt, for long bowes, cross bowes, and hand gonnes." This body was the



Prince of Wales Duke of Cumberland Lord Harrington George III. Duke of York Duke of Kent Colonel Le Mesurier

GEORGE III. AT THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, JUNE 4, 1799

June delivered our grandfathers from the dread of an immediate descent upon our shores, and it was not until 1798 that England became one huge camp of citizen soldiers. Then indeed, with a population of less than half that which now dwells within the four seas, these islands presented a magnificent—an altogether unexampled—spectacle. Out of a nation of but sixteen millions there arose 410,000 Volunteers. One adult male out of every forty men, women, and children enrolled himself for the defence of his country. Excluding the 70,000 Irish Volunteers, England and Scotland, from a male population of less than five millions, contained over 250,000 Volunteers, who had increased in the beginning of 1804 to 341,600, or about one out of every fourteen males of all ages. Gillray's caricatures give us some idea of the popular feeling of the period. He laughed at the martial spirit of the wielders of the counter cloth-yard shaft; he roasted unpopular characters under the guise of Volunteers; he stung the Court and the camp, but he encouraged the pluck of the nation, which had no doubt its silly

we indite when careless editors gave our pens free rein! What patriotic pride there was in our manly voices as we roared out "Form, Riflemen, form!" or that, to my mind, better song of poor Sam Lover, full private in No. 1 Company of the London Irish, author and artist, "There's a barrel I have in my corner so snug," or the same genial companion's *chanson*, written for a Freemasons' Tavern dinner, "Fate cried out March when St. Patrick was born." Did we not feel inches taller when we heard "Rule Britannia," or "The Right Little, Tight Little Island"—nay did we not admire even Mr. Tupper's warlike strains, as we caroused after drill or sat around a Wimbledon camp fire! And methinks, as I look at Gillray, the child was here the father of the man. There were the same spirit, the same foibles, the same froth, the same zeal, the same nonsense in 1799 as there were sixty years after. But at least a portion of the Volunteers of the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century had stronger reasons for being in the ranks of the citizen soldiers than their grandsons. If they were



Guild of St. George, and to it was granted a long lease of the Old Artillery Garden in Moorfields, famous for ages even then as a training-ground for archers. The Guild was replaced by the Honourable Artillery Company in 1610, or thereabouts. An order in Council by James I. in 1612 recites the terms of a petition from the

public stores at Woolwich it is only because so good guns could not be obtained elsewhere. The King or the Heir Apparent is commonly, a Prince of the Blood is always, Captain General and Colonel of the Company, and since 1842 the field officers, since 1849 all the officers, have held the Queen's Commission even when

the Militia and the Volunteers had only Commissions from the Lords-Lieutenants of Counties. The H. A. C.'s are not so strong as they might be; but they are a nucleus of all arms, as they consist of a battery of field artillery, a troop of light cavalry, a battalion of rifles (or rather grenadiers) and a veteran company. The uniform is hardly to be distinguished from that of the Grenadier Guards, and I have seen Guards' sentries salute privates of the H. A. C. wearing sling-belts. The Prince of Wales has been Captain-General and Colonel since the death of his father in 1861, and is known to take a very considerable interest in the management of the ancient force, which, however, is internally ruled less by His Royal Highness and the Lieut.-Colonel, Sir Robert Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P., than by the Court of Assistants, elected by the members.

The next corps in point of standing is the Exeter or 1st Devon Rifles. In 1851 a number of gentlemen met at the Athenæum in the Cathedral City on the Exe, and agreed to become riflemen if the Government would accept their services, representing that the Western coasts were practically undefended, and that they would be responsible for them. Sir George Grey would not allow the privilege solicited. He seemed to have suspected that there was

dated Exeter, 1746, I read: "Every one knows that on the Breaking out of the present unnatural Rebellion in the North Associations in all parts were made, subscriptions open'd, and men raised at the Expence of particular Bodies, for His Majesty's Service. This Place was not the most backward in expressing their Zeal; and tho' a City that for many Years has been distracted by Party Divisions and Civil Discord, yet on this Occasion there appeared the greatest Harmony; and a generous Spirit of Emulation for promoting the Common Good fired every Man's Breast. An Association was immediately enter'd into by above a Thousand Persons, who engaged to risk their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of His Majesty's Person and Government. The Consequence of this was, a voluntary subscription for raising a Number of Men for the Security of this Country; and every Person subscribed as his Zeal and Abilities led him on. Amongst the rest, about Eighty young Tradesmen, whose Zeal would not suffer them in such imminent Danger to serve His Majesty by Proxy, generously offer'd to expose their own Persons in his Defence. Accordingly, Application was made to Mr. Mayor, to permit us to form a Company of Volunteers, and that it should be attended with no other Expence to His Majesty than the Supplying us with Arms. This he readily comply'd with, and was pleas'd to express his Approbation of it in such a manner, as gave Spirit to the Undertaking. We immediately apply'd ourselves with the utmost Diligence to learn the military Discipline; which we continued about a Week, when a meeting was held at the Guildhall, and a Pattern-Coat produced for our Approbation. Which, after some Objections made to the Trimming, was (with a small Alteration) unanimously approved of." But in spite of the approval of the uniform, dissensions broke out, and the tradesmen Volunteers refusing to drill along with the common men, the Company was dissolved, after having been charged with petty rebellion because the young tradesmen insisted on firing three volleys on His Majesty's birthday.

The precedence of the Exeter Corps is reasonably disputed by the 1st Middlesex Rifles. The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters were established in 1803, and though disbanded at the close of the long war this regiment held together as a rifle club practising at Wormwood Scrubs and Kensal Green. In 1835 the sharpshooters obtained through the Duchess of Kent the authority of the Princess Victoria to use Her Royal Highness's name, and they became the Royal Victoria Rifle Club. In 1848 the club obtained from the magistrates of Middlesex, under an Act of 1820, authority to drill and practice arms, and in 1849 it took up larger quarters at Kilburn. In 1852 the present Duke of Wellington obtained from the Government, after much trouble, permission to raise the club into a small battalion of four companies of seventy-five men; but the 300 never came together, though when the movement of 1859 began the Victorians were found ready, and soon sprang into a strength of 600 men, which might have been doubled, but that the "Vics" rather prided themselves on being exclusive and expensive. They have not been so prominent of late years as in the early days of the movement, when they were celebrated for their cookery, their camp-fires, their songs, and their comic publications in prose and verse—notably that delightful little paper, the *Earwig*, called after the most perseveringly obtrusive inhabitant of the Surrey Heath.

Next in the list comes the 1st Lancashire or Liverpool Corps. Inspired by the example of Exeter and London, and by the feeling that there was war in the air, Mr. Bousfield, a well-known inhabitant of the now City on the Mersey, succeeded in 1853 in forming a Drill Club. The Government declined to embody it as a corps, but it lived on and even grew in spite of opposition till in 1857 it took the title of the Liverpool Rifle Corps. But it was not till 1859 that, on the motion of Sir Duncan MacDongal, the Government accepted the services of the corps, which therefore entitles the county that "says to-day what England says to-morrow" to the third place on the Volunteer roll. The people of Liverpool showed their gratitude to Colonel Bousfield by presenting him in April, 1861, with a sword of honour and a purse of 1,800*l.*, and they have continued to esteem him ever since.

Another corps which sprang out of a Rifle Club is the 1st Surrey Rifles. In 1849 there lived at Peckham a Mr. Boucher, who had been a Sergeant-Major in the 5th Dragoon Guards under Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, and who was appointed on his retirement from the army to a moderately endowed post in the Court of Exchequer. He, with Mr. Rolla Rouse, of Champion Hill, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, started a club at Hanover Park, Peckham, for athletic exercises. In 1852 the use of the rifle was added to bowls, quoits, and curling, and the society became the Hanover Park Rifle Club. Through the influence of General Scarlett the use of the Government range at Plumstead was secured, but by 1858 the original members had nearly all resigned, and there were only five or six left together, when in May, 1859, Mr. Boucher and Mr. Rouse offered to raise a corps. The application was sent through the Lieutenant of Surrey (Lord Lovelace), and as he happened to be abroad there was a few days' delay, but for which the Peckham



ARMED HEROES  
From a Caricature by James Gillray

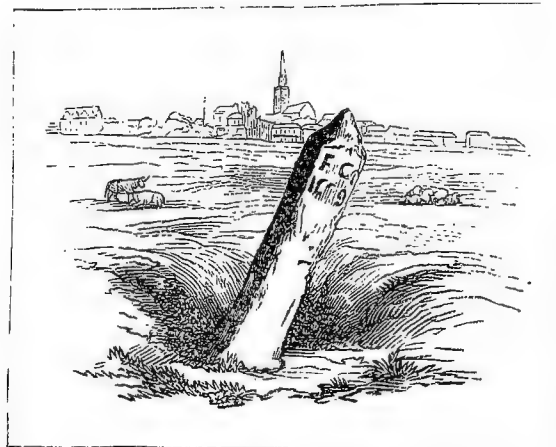
citizens, who said they were "moved by the examples of other flourishing cities and states over the sea, together with the precedent of certain worthy citizens of London heretofore exercising in arms." Accordingly leave was given to practise arms and to choose such officers as they thought fit. There was some legal trouble between this new body and the master gunner representing the old Guild, and in 1657 the old Guild bought out the new Company, which then removed to its present quarters. Meanwhile the men had seen service. They were the leading corps of the London levies which, according to Clarendon, were the first to drive off the cavalry of Prince Rupert. Yet it is very clear from their own signatures that Prince Rupert, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, Charles the Elector Palatine, and other Royalists were members of the Company. Since the Restoration the Honourable Artillery Company has always ruled high in Royal favour. It is the only armed body in the kingdom which exists by the sole authority of the Crown without the intervention of Parliament. Perhaps it is not going too far to say that if the House of Commons were to stop the supplies the Honourable Artillery Company would be the only body-guard left to the Sovereign. It takes nothing from the public. It is not indebted to the taxpayer for a penny a year. The very ammunition it expends at its ranges

on field or review days it pays for out of its own funds; and if it condescends to borrow a battery of light guns from the



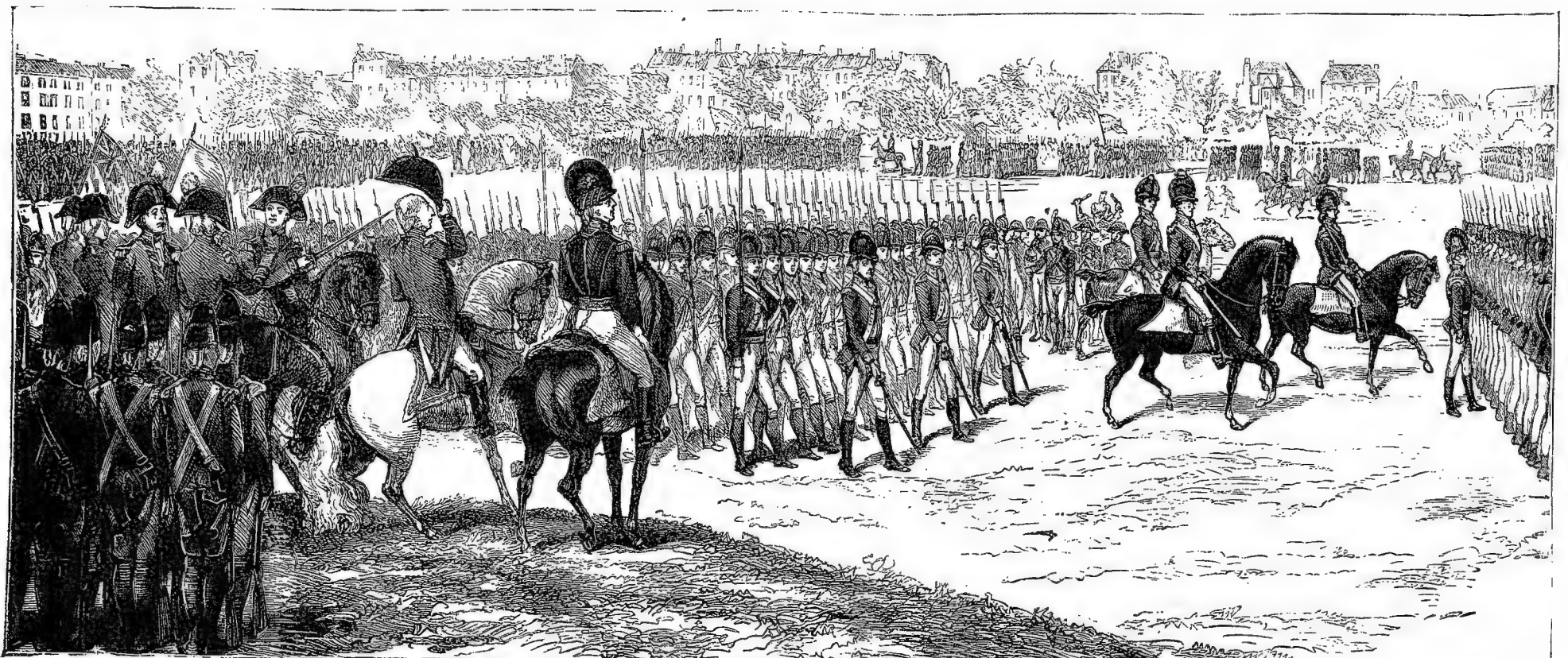
ANCIENT MARK FOR SHOOTING,  
FORMERLY IN FINSBURY FIELDS  
(Belonging to the Honourable  
Artillery Company)

or on field or review days it pays for out of its own funds; and if it condescends to borrow a battery of light guns from the



ANCIENT MARK FOR SHOOTING, FORMERLY IN FINSBURY FIELDS  
(Belonging to the Honourable Artillery Company)

something more than met the eye in the offer, and he merely gave permission for the sixty or seventy men who accepted to play at soldiers. It was reserved for the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole who still holds an honoured place in the House of Commons, to accept on behalf of the Crown the service of the corps, as he did in March, 1852. This gives Devon the right of standing as No. 1 in the Army List. But a hundred years before Exeter had possessed its Volunteers. In a curious pamphlet in the British Museum,



GEORGE III. REVIEWING THE METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK: JUNE 4TH, 1799—THE MARCH PAST



application would have reached Pall Mall before that from Liverpool. Unhappily, in the first year of the corps there was a difference of opinion about money expended on a drill-shed, and Mr. Boucher, who had become Colonel, resigned, Mr. Rouse taking the command of a Suffolk Corps. The 1st Surrey has always held a high position in the force, though it has not supplied a large proportion of distinguished shots.

It would be tedious to go through the list even of the first dozen corps, and it may be said at once that the seniority of the counties stands as follows:—

1. Devonshire; 2. Middlesex; 3. Lancashire; 4. Surrey; 5. Pembrokeshire; 6. Derbyshire; 7. Oxfordshire; 8. Cheshire; 9. Wiltshire; 10. Sussex; 11. Edinburgh (City); 12. Essex; 13. Northumberland; 14. Renfrewshire; 15. Northamptonshire; 16. Dorsetshire; 17. Norfolk; 18. Staffordshire; 19. Berkshire; 20. Gloucestershire; 21. Brecknockshire; 22. Suffolk; 23. Stirlingshire; 24. Bucks; 25. Lanarkshire; 26. Kent; 27. Glamorgan; 28. Nottinghamshire; 29. Merionethshire; 30. Yorkshire (West Riding); 31. Leicestershire; 32. Midlothian; 33. Aberdeenshire; 34. Roxburgh; 35. Cinque Ports; 36. Monmouthshire; 37. Cornwall; 38. Ross-shire; 39. Worcestershire; 40. Inverness-shire; 41. Warwickshire; 42. Lincolnshire; 43. Denbighshire; 44. Hampshire; 45. Somersetshire; 46. Forfar; 47. Cambridgeshire; 48. Shropshire; 49. London; 50. Yorkshire (East Riding); 51. Hertfordshire; 52. Perthshire; 53. Berwickshire; 54. Sutherland; 55. Kincardineshire; 56. Haverfordwest; 57. Haddington; 58. Isle of Wight; 59. Ayrshire; 60. Dumfries; 61. Elgin; 62. Argyll; 63. Cardigan; 64. Durham; 65. Wigtown; 66. Buteshire; 67. Yorkshire (North Riding); 68. Cumberland; 69. Herefordshire; 70. Dumbarton; 71. Huntingdon; 72. Carnarvonshire; 73. Montgomeryshire; 74. Orkney; 75. Carmarthen; 76. Caithness; 77. Kirkcudbright; 78. Westmoreland; 79. Fifeshire; 80. Bedfordshire; 81. Newcastle-on-Tyne; 82. Linlithgowshire; 83. Selkirkshire; 84. Banffshire; 85. Radnorshire; 86. Flintshire; 87. Berwick-on-Tweed; 88. Clackmannan; 89. Tower Hamlets; 90. Nairn; 91. Peeblesshire; 92. Isle of Man; 93. Kinross-shire; 94. Anglesey.

To whom belongs the honour of starting the movement may to some extent be gathered from what has been said. But there are and have been other claimants who did as much as those already mentioned. And undoubtedly twenty-two years before General Peel's Circular of May, 1859, Captain Hans Busk drew the attention of Lord Melbourne's Government to this theoretical "cheap defence of nations." A member of the Victoria Rifle Club as soon as it

Marcus Beresford, Sir T. Gresley, Colonel North, M.P., Colonel Vincent A. King, Sir Charles Shakerley, Colonel Moorson, Colonel Moncrieff and Colonel David Davidson of Edinburgh, Sir Claude de Crespigny and Colonel Capper of Essex, Colonel Potter of Tynemouth, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Lord Spencer, Sir R. Loyd Lindsay, Colonel Bush, Sir Archibald Campbell, Colonel Crawford, and Major Patchell of Nottingham, Colonel F. Winn Knight, Colonel J. O. Mason, Colonel O. J. A. Grimston, Major Vallancey, Colonel G. M. Hicks, Colonel Alderman Rose, of whom the story is told that, forgetting the proper word of command, he ordered the battalion to "turn up Basinghall Street," Major G. A. Spottiswoode, Colonel the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, Colonel J. S. Walker, Major Samuda, and I dare say many more among the Infantry.

In the pioneers of the Artillery, I can remember Major Potter, Colonel Sturdee, Sir Warwick Tonkin, Colonel Estridge, Colonel Wellwood, Colonel Gilbert, Colonel Sir J. Gardiner Baird, Colonel C. A. Ellis, Colonel William Brown, Major Clay, Colonel MacIver, Colonel Dougall, Colonel M. Samuelson, Major Saville, Colonel Chaloner, Colonel Lloyd, Major Salkeld, Major Earl Vane, now Marquis of Londerry, Captain Allhusen, Sir Arthur Elton, Sir J. W. Ramsden. And among the earliest Engineers, the names of Colonel MacLeod of MacLeod stands out conspicuous, while in the Cavalry of the force the names that best deserve to be remembered are those of the Duke of Manchester, Captain T. D. Acland, Captain Walter Meller, and, though last, far from least, Colonel Bower.

#### THE SUMMER OF 1859

COLONEL M'URDO and General Hay, respectively Inspector of Auxiliary Forces and Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, took the movement up very warmly, and did what they could not only to help it but to push it. All honour to them for it. But just at first they helped one side of the movement rather than the other. Two mistakes arose out of the desire to make the service attractive. One was the multiplication of independent companies even in the same district. Little isolated bodies of from 70 to 100 men obtained authorisation, as soon as the formalities could be

gone through, in preference to battalions. In the rural districts this was a necessity perhaps; in the large towns it proved to be a blunder. Company drill is in the nature of things valuable only as a stepping-stone to higher organisation. And this policy of splitting up recruits into independent companies made the force look more and more like a congeries of rifle clubs rather than a body of soldiers. To be able to go through company drill and to be able to shoot—these were the things aimed at, and the attention bestowed upon the Volunteers who went through the Hythe course of musketry instruction was so great that General Hay became, before many months, one of the most popular men, as he was one of the most devoted soldiers, in the country. He was an enthusiast about the rifle—he told his pupils they should love their rifles as they loved their lasses, and his enthusiasm was very catching. One voice, however, was raised soon, and from time to time, against undue devotion to the rifle. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief gave his advice always for drill, and especially for battalion drill. It was due to the Duke of Cambridge in large measure that the mistake of forming isolated companies instead of battalions did not go further. He never lost sight of the need for an *ensemble* if the Volunteers were to be aught but a broken reed for the nation to lean on. We have since seen how very right was His Royal Highness's view, and now independent companies are not the rule but the exception. Even where they exist they are, nominally at least, subordinate.

The "War Office Circular" having been issued a month and four days, it was found that, owing to official or other delays, only twelve corps had applied formally for enrolment. But even they needed some rules for their government. Accordingly a long Memorandum was promulgated, and as soon as the people knew to what the Volunteers were to be liable offers poured in upon the War Office in utterly bewildering numbers, so that within twelve months from the date of the May Circular there was a sworn citizen army of 124,000 men. Rightly or wrongly, at the time there was a deeply-rooted fear of asking the Volunteers "to do too much," as it was phrased; of "interfering too much with their self-organisation," and so on. One consequence of this was that it became a point of pride with every corps to have its uniform and equipments as different as possible from any other. One

fixed on light grey, one on brown grey, another on dark grey; this one on the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, that on the dress of the 60th Royal Rifles; yet another, and there were very few indeed of these, on the national scarlet. In Surrey alone, I believe, the Lieutenant of the County insisted on a County uniform, and chose that of the 60th as a model, the wits said because it was like his own livery. Middlesex was hardly more motley than other counties, and a list of its uniforms will serve as a sample of the rest: grey, facings scarlet; grey, facings grey; green, facings black; light grey, facings blue; green, facings green; dark grey, facings of blue; green, facings scarlet; dark grey, facings light green; and so on, the word "grey" including five or six shades, the belts and head-dresses being moreover as varied in colour and form as the ingenuity of civilian tailors could devise. It is not too much to say that this was both a grievous error and a testimony to the existence of diverse theories as to what the Volunteer Force should be. The prevailing notion undoubtedly was that it was never to become an army—it was to consist more or less of irregulars who were to know a little about drill and a great deal about shooting. But presently it was discovered that there were in every company a number of men who cared little or nothing about shooting, and cared a great deal about drill—that, in point of fact, those who were devoted to shooting were in quite a minority. The story is still told in one corps of a master tailor who was taken to the Plumstead Marshes, had a short Enfield rifle put into his hand, and was bidden to fire at the target at 150 yards range. He protested he had never had a gun in his hand before, but he did as he was told, and hit the mark with all his five shots; that being thus recognised as a "natural shot" he was carefully put through posi-

tion and aiming drill, after which he could never get one shot in four on to a target at any range, and indeed never even "classed" until he got a commission in another corps. And it was found that there were thousands who, like this worthy soul, would go to drill five days a week, yet shunned the ranges whenever they could.

#### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

BUT before this was entirely realised a step had been taken which may be said to have given the Force a centre and rallying point as an organisation for using the rifle. The National Rifle Association was founded on the 16th November, 1859, by a number of prominent commanding officers, who chose an officer in the Austrian service, Captain St. John Midway, now one of the equerries to the Duke of Cambridge, as Secretary, a post which he still retains and adorns. A month before, the force had started its own newspaper, the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, soon afterwards recognised as the official organ of the movement. The N. R. A. originally intended to shift its place of meeting from year to year, but, as everybody knows, it has never migrated from Wimbledon, where it commences its twenty-second meeting on Monday next. The winter was devoted to drill and organisation, and really rapid progress within certain limits was made. A great impetus was given to the Force in the spring of 1860. The lamented Prince Consort, I believe, first conceived the idea that it would be well if Her Majesty associated herself intimately with the growing citizen army; and as a first fruits of this a double battalion of Volunteer officers—no fewer than 2,500 indeed—were received by the Queen in a special Levée at St. James's Palace. Over a thousand of them dined together the same night at St. James's Hall, when the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, and enlarged upon his favourite text that drill was every bit as necessary as shooting. A little later it was intimated that probably the Sovereign would review her Volunteers during the summer, and this never-to-be-forgotten occasion was at length fixed for the 23rd of June in Hyde Park. The wags were soon at work. The Iron Duke had once said there were few generals in the British Army who could get 20,000 men into that park, or, having got them there, get them out again. But it was done somehow, for 18,450 men began to enter the enclosure after one o'clock that Saturday, and were all in position before four. There were striplings of eighteen there and septuagenarians. One of the latter, Mr. Tower, of Wealdhall in Essex, had been present at a Volunteer Review on the same ground in 1803 as an officer, and was in 1860 there as a hale and hearty private. I believe there was no living link between the great review of June 4th, 1799, King George the Third's sixty-first birthday, and that of his granddaughter on Midsummer Eve sixty-one years after; but there was a good deal in common between the two occasions. For example, here is the list of corps present in 1799, and several companies possessed the colours of some of these in 1860:—

Loyal Islington Foot; Royal Westminster; Loyal Hackney; St. George's Regiment; Hon. Artillery Company; Bloomsbury and Inns of Court; St. James's; North East London; Loyal Hampstead; Temple; Loyal Pimlico; Finsbury Square; Somerset Place; Knight Marshals; Three Ward Associations; Stoke Newington; Tottenham; Enfield; Edmonton; Hans Town; St. Andrew and St. George; St. Clement Danes; Clerkenwell; St. Sepulchre; St. George's, Bloomsbury; Loyal London; St. Luke's, Chelsea; Brentford; St. Margaret's and St. John's; St. Marylebone; St. Martin's Union; Chiswick; St. Paul's, Covent Garden; Fulham; St. George's, Hanover Square; South East London; Streatham; Limehouse; Ratcliff; Clapham; Battersea; St. Catherine's; Poplar and Blackwall; Whitechapel; Highgate; Lambeth; St. Pancras and Kentish Town; Wapping; Hendon; St. Olave; Eight Ward Associations; Shoreditch; Kensington, &c. Cavalry in Line—Loyal Islington; Westminster; Clerkenwell; Battersea; Clapham; Wimbledon; Lambeth; Deptford; with, as Cavalry keeping the ground, London and Westminster Light Horse; Southwark Horse; and Surrey Yeomanry.

"These," says the record, "paraded in honour of their Sovereign's Birthday, and by their Loyal, Steady, and Military Appearance showed themselves both willing and able to defend their King and Constitution. An Event unequalled in History, Grand, and highly gratifying to the Heart of every Briton, and at the same time truly formidable to the Enemies of this Country."

The Review of 1860 was a grand sight indeed seen either from the hollow square of spectators or from the ranks; and it was well characterised in a General Order published two days later as "memorable in the annals of our times." I have said that the existence of the Volunteer Force has undoubtedly exercised a great influence on European policy, but perhaps that influence has not been so great as some of us, on that wondrous day, thought it would be. We expected Paris to tremble; but Paris tried, not very successfully perhaps, to laugh. Yet the gibes of the boulevardiers did not prevent many thousands of Britons from believing the story that Louis Napoleon was recognised by some old fellow-constable in the Park, disguised in a shooting jacket and wideawake, and smoking a cigar, having run over to look on at this array for "Defence, not Defiance," just as, it was said, his uncle had once come over—a fact not verified in history—to have a quiet chat with Pitt. Perhaps the best and truest verdict pronounced on that day was uttered by a military member of the Prussian Embassy at a London club the same evening, "These men are not soldiers yet, but they will be."

Nine days after the Review the National Rifle Association began its first meeting on Wimbledon Common. The Queen, guarded by a select number of Volunteers,—ah me, how proud were we who were chosen for the honour!—received an address in a pavilion near the Wimbledon end of the Common, and returned a gracious reply; the Prince Consort was also addressed; we who were presenting arms all the time thought it would never be over; then Her Majesty pulled a string attached to the trigger of a Whitworth rifle, well laid, bedded in a machine rest; the bullet certainly struck the target, a red and white flag signalled a bull's eye; the first Wimbledon meeting was opened, and in ten minutes the firing was general at the various ranges over the Common. When the work of the week was ended—for a week then sufficed for what can now be hardly crammed into a fortnight—the prizes were presented at the Crystal Palace; and three days later we learnt with a grim sort of satisfaction, since imitation is the highest kind of flattery, that by Imperial decree France was henceforth to have a *Tir National* which, we said to one another, and the words came true, is a thing that can only flourish in a free country.

#### OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

WHILE the Rifle Corps were thus, over a twelvemonth, "lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes" in the country, it had occurred to others that there were ways of doing equally good service without shouldering long Enfields and learning infantry drill. It is perhaps hardly worth while to try to discover whether artillery, engineer, or mounted corps were first thought of. It is enough to know that in the artillery section of the Volunteers the first corps formed was at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the next at Southampton. Thus Northumberland and Hampshire took the lead in this most valuable movement. The counties have seniority in the following order:—

1. Northumberland; 2. Hampshire; 3. Devonshire; 4. Sussex; 5. Edinburgh (City); 6. Cornwall; 7. Midlothian; 8. Norfolk; 9. Banff; 10. Kent; 11. Forfarshire; 12. Essex; 13. Lancashire; 14. Kincardine; 15. Cinque Ports; 16. Renfrewshire; 17. Dorsetshire; 18. Fifeshire; 19. Glamorganshire; 20. Haddington; 21. Lanarkshire; 22. Yorkshire (East Riding); 23. Ayrshire; 24. Argyll; 25. Gloucestershire; 26. Pembrokeshire; 27. Yorkshire (North Riding); 28. Cheshire; 29. Caithness; 30. Lincolnshire; 31. Aberdeenshire; 32. Berwickshire; 33. Kirkcudbright; 34. Inverness-shire; 35. Elgin; 36. Stirlingshire; 37. Wigtown; 38. Dumbarton; 39. Berwick-on-Tweed; 40. Cumberland; 41. Durham; 42. Cromarty; 43. Ross-shire; 44. Orkney; 45. Nairn; 46. Sutherlandshire; 47. Shropshire; 48. Yorkshire (West Riding); 49. Newcastle-on-Tyne; 50. Somerset; 51. Middlesex; 52. Suffolk; 53. Tower Hamlets; 54. Monmouthshire; 55. Surrey; 56. Anglesey; 57. Isle of Man; 58. Staffordshire; 59. Carnarvon; 60. Bute; 61. London (City); 62. Worcester.



UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY DIVISION OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, 1797-1822

was formed, he never ceased to agitate this subject whenever an opportunity offered. He was deemed by many to have a "bee in his bonnet" on the question, and in not a few editorial rooms he was undoubtedly regarded as a decided bore. When in 1853 he published his well-known book on the Use of the Rifle, he began to find himself not without disciples. Next to him, it seems to me, stands the name of Alfred Bate Richards, founder of the 3rd London Working Men's Corps, and afterwards Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*. To him is due the practical step of calling, at his own cost, a meeting at St. Martin's Hall, more recently the Queen's Theatre; and this caught the attention of the public. Within a month the affair was finished; the War Office Circular was out, and the enrolment was begun. Sir Duncan M'Dougal and others deserve also credit for having early seen what was wanted, and endeavoured to make others see it.

But this record would be very incomplete if it did not contain some reference to the men who stood to the front as soon as the movement began, and who bore the burden and heat of the day. Major Wilkinson was always ready when wanted; and so was Major Whitehead. And then we come to Lord Ranelagh, Lord Truro, Lord Radstock, Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Lord Elcho, the present Duke of Westminster, Captain Templer, Colonel Tom Hughes, Colonel Bigge, Lord Bury, Colonel Brewster, the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Enfield, Captain the Hon. T. C. Bruce, Major Jeakes, Captain Phillips, among whose lieutenants and ensigns were A. J. Lewis, J. E. Millais, and Frederick Leighton; Major Ashton of Manchester, Sir Richard Cross, Major Bourne of Liverpool, Major Gray of Bolton, Colonel Deakin and Major J. Snowden Henry of Manchester, Major Hill of Salford, Colonel



Before very long a National Artillery Association was formed, with Capt. John L. Rutley, of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery, as Secretary, and the Government, promptly recognising the great value of this branch of the movement, offered the use of the ranges at the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery once a year to the Association. Although the Volunteer Artillery has never been so popular, in one sense of the word, as the Rifle Volunteers, it has probably done quite as much to ensure the due protection of the country. And from the first it avoided the blunder of too great variety of uniform. Blue, with scarlet facings, was all but universally adopted, only such minor differences as red or white cord and black or brown busbies being tolerated. I may venture to express my own opinion that, as the Artillery Volunteers come less before the public while doing quite as good work for the country, they should be treated with even greater liberality than they are by the Government. The Metropolitan county—it may be said the South Kensington Museum—took the lead in the very useful branch of Engineer Volunteers, who have shown themselves certainly not less efficient than their comrades of the Artillery and the Infantry. Too often these corps are made to work simply as Infantry before the public; but it is well known in Pall Mall that their training in military engineering is of a very respectable order, and soldiers who have seen their inspections recognise that they are a most creditable portion of the Volunteer army:—

Their seniority is as follows:

1. Middlesex; 2. Lanarkshire; 3. Edinburgh (City); 4. Lancashire; 5. Newcastle-on-Tyne; 6. Yorkshire (West Riding); 7. Gloucestershire; 8. Cheshire; 9. Denbigh; 10. Tower Hamlets; 11. Cumberland; 12. Surrey; 13. Hampshire; 14. Glamorgan; 15. Essex; 16. Devon; 17. London; 18. Flint; 19. Northamptonshire; 20. Durham; 21. Somerset.

The one branch of the Volunteer movement which has not succeeded, as a general rule, ranks under two headings, "Light Horse Volunteers," the seniority of which, by counties, is as follows:—

1. Huntingdonshire; 2. Devonshire; 3. Lancashire; 4. Surrey; 5.

Hampshire; 6. Glamorgan; 7. Middlesex; 8. Norfolk; 9. Hertford; 10. Oxford; 11. Gloucester; 12. Lincoln; 13. Fife; 14. Sussex;

and the Mounted Rifle Volunteers, whose seniority runs:—

1. Huntingdon; 2. Devonshire; 3. Wiltshire; 4. Lancashire; 5. Surrey; 6. Northamptonshire; 7. Cambridgeshire; 8. Hampshire; 9. Fife; 10. Lincoln; 11. Derbyshire; 12. Glamorgan; 13. Essex; 14. Elgin; 15. Roxburgh; 16. Dumfriesshire.

If, as may be said without danger of injuring the feelings of any one concerned, half the energy that was thrown away upon Volunteer Horse had been applied to the improvement of the Yeomanry Cavalry of England, it can hardly be doubted the result would have been very much more satisfactory. And, perhaps, it is not too late even now to attempt the task of blending these two branches of a force which should be "the eyes and ears of the Volunteer army."

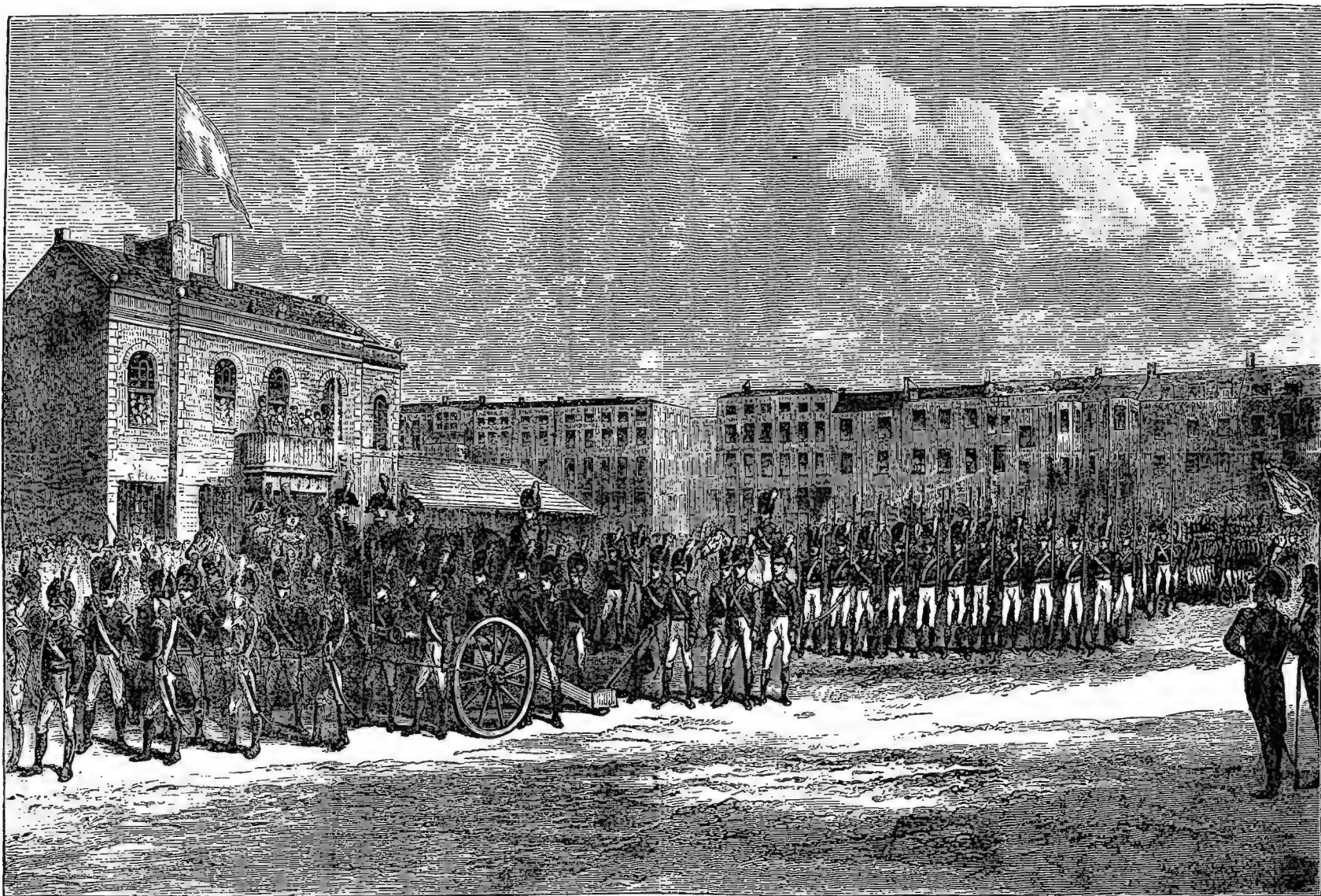
#### PROGRESS

"NOTHING venture, nothing win," is an old proverb of which the Elizabethan courtier propounded but a variation when he wrote "Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall." Lord Ranelagh, remembering his war experience in Spain, has never been afflicted with any diffidence of the kind in Volunteer matters; but when it was announced that he had arranged for a field day of Volunteers just a week after the first Wimbledon meeting, military critics shook their heads. It was whispered in the smoking-room of the "Rag," it was murmured in the bow-window of the "Junior," "these Volunteers want to run before they can walk." But the head of the House of Jones cared little for their sinister predictions. The men who had done so well in Hyde Park would not be likely to disgrace themselves at Chislehurst, and there he took 4,344 men on the 14th July, 1860, while the Government sent General Eyre to see whether there was anything in the notion. And there was. Lord Ranelagh and Col. Hicks carried on a very nice little sham fight in that Camden Park which a sad Fate afterwards strangely selected as the dwelling-place of Napoleon III. It was true there were blunders in detail, but

they were noted, to be avoided in future. The men did not get to work till 7 P.M., but the evening was long. There was no cavalry, no artillery, and the people crowded round the ranks too much. But in the result the field-day was a success, and soldiers began to think they might have worse practice than in handling a lot of Volunteers.

I must not forget the grand review held at Edinburgh by the Queen and the Prince Consort on the 11th of August, the troops being under the command of General Wetherall. Nothing can be conceived more picturesque than the scene presented that day to the gude folk of Auld Reekie under the shadow of the mountain called Arthur's Seat, though when Arthur sat there is one of the number of Caledonian facts whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. The true name of the eminence, I need hardly say, signifies "the hill of arrows." There were present on this occasion 18,691 Scottish Volunteers, artillery and rifles, besides 1,831 English from this side of the Border. The same month no fewer than 11,000 Volunteers were reviewed in Knowsley Park by the Earl of Derby and the General commanding the Northern District; and on Michaelmas Eve there was another considerable assemblage of men on the Knavesmire at York.

Before Parliament was prorogued, a valuable Act had been passed, facilitating the acquirement of rifle ranges by Volunteer corps, and in many other ways the movement was sinking deeply into the national life. I do not remember anything else very notable in the year 1860, save that the Volunteers were by no means inclined to go to sleep upon their merits. They had come already to learn not only that practice makes perfect in drill, though there are a few who, whatever adjutants and sergeant-majors may say, should never be passed out of the awkward squad—a few who never can tell their left hand from their right without thinking for a while; but that a reasonable amount of drill is a wonderfully health-giving pursuit. Till late in the year Saturday marches-out were well attended, but in November the weather became too cold and wet. Even then company drill and skeleton battalion drill were kept going until, as an old sergeant of many years' line and



INSPECTION OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE EARL OF HARRINGTON AT HEAD QUARTERS, FINSBURY, 1803

militia service deprecatingly said to me, referring to a certain company, "they're astonishin' hungry for their drill."

#### THE QUESTION OF COMMAND

ABOUT this time the Volunteers were divided into two schools, and as the spring approached the difference of opinion became marked. The champion of one school was Lord Ranelagh, the head of the other was Lord Bury. Both had served in the regular army, and the former had seen much fighting in Spain as a Volunteer. Lord Ranelagh believed the Volunteers should manage their own affairs with as little interference from the War Office or the Horse Guards as possible; and certainly there was a good deal to be said for this, as the help hitherto given to the corps by Government was not very great. But Lord Bury took the sounder line. He urged that the citizen soldiers could never learn their work thoroughly except under trained officers, and that every opportunity of serving under the command of general officers and with regular soldiers should be seized. The question came to a head in March, 1861. Lord Ranelagh proposed to hold a Review on Brighton Downs, and the proposal became speedily very popular, not only with the Volunteers but with the public. Lord Bury and his adherents held off. Now, although in principle Lord Bury was right, it cannot be denied that the movement received a remarkable impetus from the Brighton Review, which was held on Easter Monday, April 1st, 1861, when 7,000 men were present, under the command of Lord Ranelagh, while Lord Bury took 4,000 men to Wimbledon. The military authorities held aloof from both schemes. They did not formally approve them, but neither did they forbid them. And they were both successes. But the manoeuvres on the Sussex Downs hit the fancy of the force and of the public far more than the brigade drill on the Surrey Heath; and an Easter Monday Review became established as almost an annual outing.

At Wimbledon there was a review and field-day after the

Association's Meeting, at which the Duke of Cambridge commanded, and Colonel M'Murdo delivered himself of a little wholesome criticism of the simple skirmishing movements. The same month there was a large review of Regulars and Volunteers at Edinburgh, and another on Warwick Racecourse, where 9,000 Midland men put in a very creditable appearance. In August Sir G. Wetherall reviewed 9,000 Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire Volunteers at Newton-le-Willows; in September there was another review at York, and in October there was a capital field-day at Pollok Park, near Glasgow, when 2,700 men defended a position against the attack of 4,442. In the previous month the London Rifle Brigade set an example that was soon followed, so far as was possible, in other parts of the country—500 men going to Aldershot to have a field-day with the Regulars. The 2nd (South) Middlesex spent Boxing Day there.

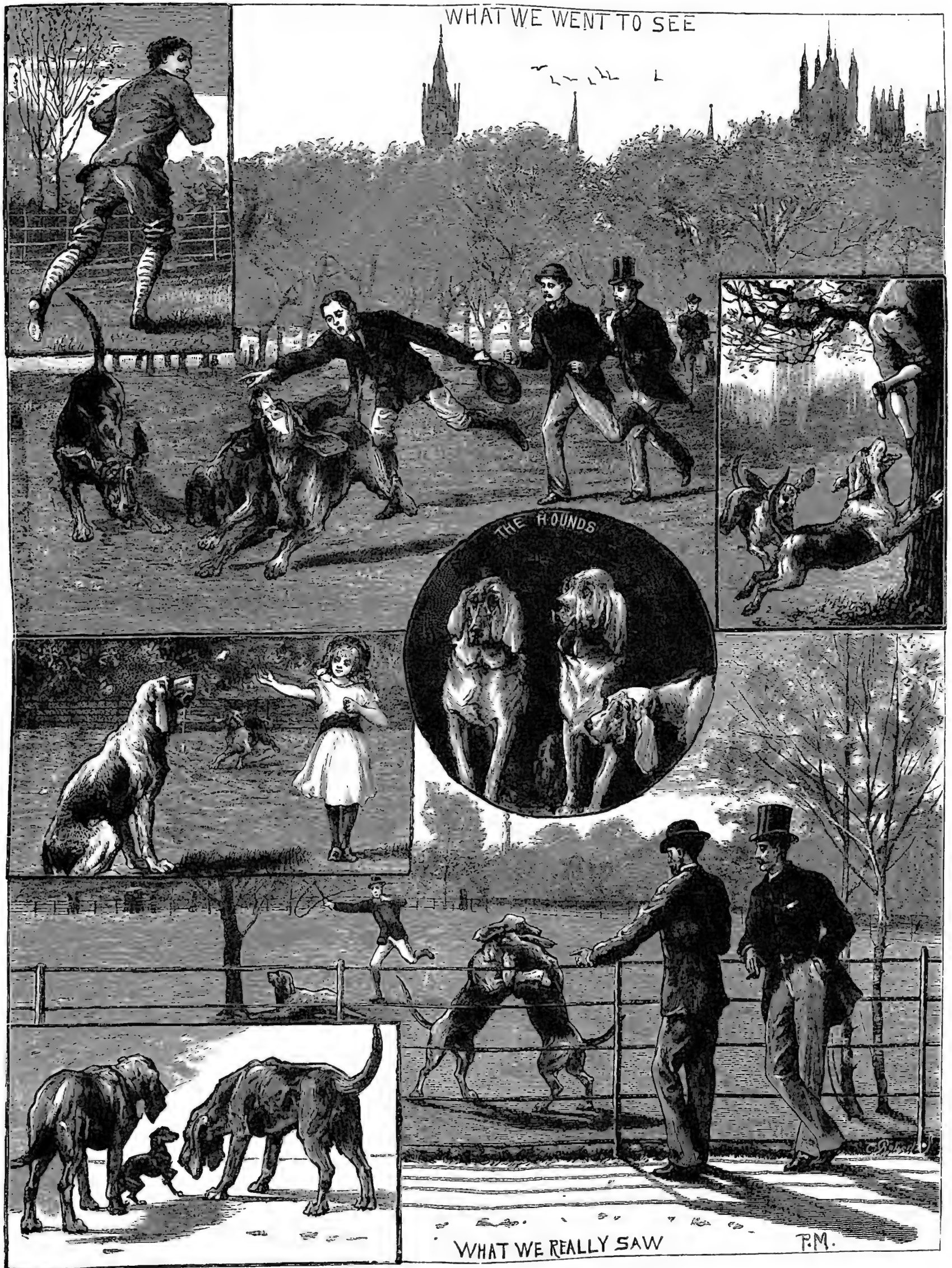
All this year there was a steady progress in many ways. From the 1st of January the Volunteers had been forbidden to use in drill or class-shooting any weapon other than the regulation long or short Enfield rifle; and in other respects there was a fining down under criticism which was always welcomed by the best corps, even when it was somewhat harshly worded. With the end of the year the Volunteers lost a true friend. Albert the Good passed away, and, nearly a score of years ago though it be, some of us can remember canvassing the question whether the Volunteer movement had not been deprived of its truest stay at Court. But the idea had deeply rooted itself among princes and peers as among the populace. As Virgil said of Fame so it was now said of the army of "civilian soldiers"—"Vires acquirit eundo."

#### KNOTTY POINTS SETTLED

"Easter came late in April—almost May," to quote poor Mortimer Collins, in 1862, and on Easter Monday, April 21st, the Volunteers received the distinguished honour of being handled on

the Brighton Downs by Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. Lord Ranelagh and Lord Bury were thus both victorious, and the famous General signalled the union of the two schools by appointing as brigadiers half Regular and half Volunteer officers. The General took the greatest pains with this Review. He went over the ground several times in advance, and he laid down a plan of battle which showed that he, at least, did not despise the capacity of the Volunteers. Twelve thousand men were taken down from London early in the day—a great feat of railway work at the time—and 7,000 more were sent in by the Coast lines, so that with the local corps there were 20,000 men on Whitehawk Down. Lord Clyde gave the attack into the hands of that most capable soldier Colonel Brewster, of the Inns of Court Rifles, and he, with the "Devil's Own" and two light guns, represented most efficiently the enemy, who were supposed to have landed near Newhaven, in spite of General Beattie's admirable fort there, and to have entrenched themselves above Rottingdean. A charge of the 18th Hussars was one of the features of the day, and Lord Clyde expressed his "marked approval" of the conduct of the Volunteers. The heavy guns were moved by the farmers of the South Coast, who "registered their names for the purpose, and promised to do the same thing whenever required." Where is that promise now? On July 12th, a Review of 10,000 men at Wimbledon was watched by no less a personage than Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta. This year was notable for the first practical step towards the consolidation of the force. In March, at a meeting of Peers and Members of the Lower House, a resolution was passed in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to recommend measures for placing the Volunteers on a permanent footing. The Government consented. The Commission began its sittings in May, and made its Report in October. This document stated that on the 1st April the actual number of Volunteers enrolled was 162,681, of which 662 were Light Horse, 24,363 Artillery, 2,904 Engineers, 656 Mounted Rifles, and 134,096 Rifles. The latter were organised in 86 consolidated and 134 administrative







battalions. The Commission was in favour of a capitation grant checked by actual attendance, and firing a certain number of rounds—in short, by what is called efficiency; and a hope was expressed that the aid of the Government would not affect the amount of the support hitherto given by the community at large. *The Times* adopted the general opinion when it said that "the country may be well pleased to maintain the Volunteer army at so cheap a rate."

#### MORE PROGRESS

ON that never-to-be-forgotten Saturday in March, 1863, when the Sea King's Daughter was welcomed with thunder of fort and of fleet and thundering cheers of the street, 17,000 Volunteers lined the way through Hyde Park, besides the H.A.C. and the L.R.B. muster in the City. At the Brighton Review on April 6th, when Lord William Paulet commanded, and Colonel Brewster again represented the enemy, there were 20,000 Volunteers present. The Duke of Cambridge reported of the Wimbledon Review on July 18th, that an "excellent fire was maintained by the battalions in line, and the men showed great aptitude in skirmishing, while the artillery was efficiently handled." His Royal Highness, however, objected to an unpunctuality of an hour and a quarter; more particularly because "the Volunteer Force is now becoming a very efficient body of men, and valuable as a great auxiliary to the Regular army of the country." In a paper read by Colonel Allhusen before the British Association in September, it was stated that the force was then 159,000 of all ranks, 1,300 cavalry, 23,000 artillery, 2,500 engineers, and 132,000 Rifle Volunteers. The "effectives," he said, "fall short of the number enrolled, drills are becoming less frequent, musters smaller, and recruits more difficult to enlist." The cost for the year 1863-64 was put in this paper at 321,884*l.*, or 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per head. The Easter Review of 1864 was held at Guildford, where 17,000 men fell in. General Pennefather reported that "the movements were admirably done, the fire firing was good, the volleys less so." On May 28th the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge reviewed 21,743 Volunteers in Hyde Park, the Heir Apparent heading a brigade, and the troops being drawn up in three divisions in line of contiguous columns. At the Wimbledon Review, although the movements of an ordinary field day were gone through, there was no firing, on account of the dangerous condition of Cooper, a Coldstream Guardsman, who had been shot through the lungs while acting as marker. But the troops again received commendation. In the following year, when the force cost 354,000*l.*, General Walpole reported well of the Brighton Review and its 20,336 men; and a competent military critic wrote, "At no former gathering did the men look so soldierlike and so much at their ease in the field." In 1866 the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the Brighton Easter Review in vile weather, heavy hail and rain soaking the 20,095 men and the regiment of 1st Dragoon Guards, who went through a series of very exhausting manoeuvres. On the 23rd June the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Hope Grant reviewed 15,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park, and much commended their "general steadiness." In the summer the first visit of the Belgian Volunteers took place, and in the following October 1,100 English Volunteers went to Brussels under Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay to celebrate the anniversary of Belgian Independence. None who were present can ever forget the abounding hospitality of King Leopold and his subjects, on which, unfortunately, space forbids me to enlarge.

#### A NEW DEPARTURE IN REVIEWS

DURING the winter of 1866 there were a good many who asked the question what was taught by a Brighton or a Wimbledon Review? By that time the great bulk of the force had learnt to know how little they knew, and how unlike the operations of war were the manoeuvres of Easter Monday and the Wimbledon Saturday. One almost inevitably speaks of the whole force from the London point of view, and ignores what is going on in the provinces, as the present canvas is too limited for so vast a subject. But no wrong is hereby done to the provinces, for it cannot be denied that the Volunteers of the Home Counties and the South Coast are a fair representation of those in the country at large, possessing all their merits and defects. But the feeling here spoken of was not Metropolitan only; it found expression chiefly in London, and an effort was here made to meet it. Some one started the idea of having a Review in combination with the Regulars at Aldershot or Dover or Portsmouth. Dover carried the day, and it is not too much to say that never before had the Easter Volunteer Review so closely approximated to the probabilities of tactics. General McCleverty added to the four divisions of 22,000 men as many as 2,000 Regular troops, and Captain Commerell, one of the most idolised men in the Navy, commanded a squadron composed of the fine old *Terrible*, the *Virago*, the *Lizard*, the *Martin* and *Ferret* gun-brigs, and the *Magnet* gun-boat. The manoeuvres of the steamers as they covered a supposed landing were beautiful to look upon, and the roar and smoke of their guns, answered from the Guildford battery, the Drop redoubt, Archcliffe Fort, and the Western heights, combined well with the attack and defence of the Castle, which was nearly carried by the invaders, who penetrated to the very ditches, so that bridges had to be raised and gates closed to keep them out. The quick Snider fire of the Regulars considerably astonished the Volunteers, and taught them how useless in a modern fight would be the long Enfields. The day ended with two hours of rain, and the Volunteers returned soaked to their homes. After this it is hardly worth while to mention the Whitsun Monday Review at Windsor, when 2,000 Volunteers, with 400 cavalry of sorts, had a field day under General Seymour, or even the Review of the 23rd July at Wimbledon, when 10,000 English and 1,000 Belgians, the latter in the post of honour, marched past the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, I think the late Khedive of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Aosta, in a merciless rain. This was a great year altogether in Volunteering. Not only had the Easter Review been like a battle, but the Belgian visitors, brought over in the new and magnificent Indian troopship *Serapis*, had been received at Gravesend, at Windsor, at the Crystal Palace, at Wimbledon, by Miss Burdett Coutts at Highgate, and by the Volunteers at a grand entertainment given in the Agricultural Hall, which was transformed into the most resplendent ball-room the world had ever seen. In 1868 the lesson of 1867 was not lost. The idea had been started that the Volunteers would be most likely to be used in or near fortifications, and, Dover having had a turn, Portsmouth came next in order. No fewer than 28,000 men put in an appearance, of whom 16,000 first marched past General Sir George Buller on Southsea Common. An enemy had advanced from Fareham, seized the new Portsmouth ports, and held Portsmouth in the hollow of their hand. With the aid of the Regulars they were, however, driven out of Wymering and Cosham, and the right being turned, they were driven in disorder over the Portsmouth Hills. The flanks of the Hilsa lines were protected by two gunboats which had towed up Porchester Lake the launches, each armed with one rifled gun, of six ironclads and the harbour ships, so that there was quite a formidable little flotilla helping in the defence of the first naval port. This day was justly reckoned as being even more instructive than that at Dover, and the street fighting in Cosham was a thing to be remembered.

#### THE "GREAT" REVIEW AT WINDSOR

ON the 20th of June the Queen reviewed in Windsor Park, just where she reviews nearly double the number to-day, as many as 27,000 Volunteers. The ground was kept by the 1st Life Guards,

and the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the 10th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers took part in the display. A troop of the Royal Engineers from Aldershot made, under the eyes of the Sovereign, for the troops arriving at Datchet Station a pontoon bridge over the Thames, 218 feet being in working order within twenty-eight minutes. There was, however, a delay of several corps arriving by the South-Western line, as there is too much reason to fear there will be again to-day, and the Review was consequently an hour late. But the march-past was over at seven o'clock, and then there was a sham fight under Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, Windsor being attacked, and the left of its invisible defenders turned. The Review in July at Wimbledon brought out only 5,000 men. In this session the force cost the country 385,000*l.* Colonel Barttelot moved an increase of the Volunteer grant by about 155,000*l.*, but Sir John Pakington refused, significantly saying that the events at Windsor had shown the discipline of the corps was not perfect, and that some change would be required.

Those who had always insisted that Whitsun, and not Easter tide, should have been the season chosen for the great Volunteer outing had a strong argument placed in their hands by the second Dover Review, which took place on the 29th March, 1869. From early morning the tempest was terrific. H.M.'s gun-brig *Ferret* was dashed to pieces against the inner end of the Admiralty Pier, under my window in the "Lord Warden," her crew only escaping by jumping as she struck and struck and struck with every heaving wave. The attempt to keep the men together was hopeless from an early hour, and Sir Hope Grant, who commanded, dismissed the forces. Later, when the Commander-in-Chief rode over from Walmer with Lord Granville, the sky was fairer, and, in no gentle mood, His Royal Highness ordered the "assembly." Some of the officers had returned to London, many of both officers and men had gone into *mufti*, but the Review was held in a sort of fashion, and for the first time telegraph waggons uncoiled, on the field, wires placing the divisions in communication one with another. The *Royal Sovereign* and the *Scorpion* in the roadstead shelled the enemy, which had landed near Deal, and the attempted *coup de main* on the Castle failed, though the foe forced his way into the works. At night the Castle and the ships of war were illuminated with magnesium lights, and in the silver sheen of the display people forgot the dreadful morning, and the ragged timbers of the brig which had so nearly been the cause of the loss of a hundred lives.

The Volunteers of the Southern and Western counties had a fine field-day at Portsmouth with the Regulars just four weeks later. General Carey commanded the garrison and Sir D. Lyons the attack from the eastward on Southsea Castle, which was assailed by the *Scorpion* turret ship, with six gunboats, some of them heavily armed. The 67th Regiment and the field artillery were driven into the fortress over Southsea Common, a very effective piece of work. Southsea Castle fell, but the fleet failed in its attack on the fortress, and, being disabled, was captured. The attack ashore was partly successful, the storming columns getting possession of two ravelins but a sortie turned the fortune of the day. On the whole, no more instructive and well-planned field-day distinguishes the Volunteer annals. At Wimbledon, in July, the Volunteers were aided by the Royal Horse Artillery, the 10th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers; and in September 400 Volunteers visited the Tiers at Liege and Spa, and were entertained in Brussels, when the Midi Terminus was made into a ball-room after the fashion of the Agricultural Hall. King Leopold said it was the most beautiful thing he had ever seen. On the 19th of February a memorial had been presented to the Government asking for an increase of the Capitation Grant, and before the Session was over a considerable step had been taken by the amendment of the Volunteer Act, which has proved very beneficial to the force and the country.

#### BRIGHTON AGAIN

LITTLE recking of the bloody events that were about to come to pass just over the Channel, the Volunteers as by one voice chose Brighton once more as the scene of the Easter Review, where they were commanded by Sir J. Y. Scarlett. The only notable feature of this Review was that corps from Lancashire and Yorkshire, as well as Oxford and Cambridge, and all the Southern counties, took part in it. On July 23rd, at Wimbledon, a flying column from Aldershot, which had arrived and camped on the Wimbledon side of the Common the previous day, joined the Volunteers under the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Hope Grant, the Regulars being a Battery of Royal Artillery, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 13th, 33rd, and 42nd (Black Watch), a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and a company of the Royal Engineers, with part of the Engineer train. Very little work was done this year. We may have been too much occupied with events *outré mer* to attend to much at home, besides, Mr. Cardwell was introducing his short service and preparing to abolish purchase, which made a good many people wonder whether we should not soon abolish the army altogether. But in November, 1870, the Volunteers began to get Snider breechloaders served out, and that was enough to mark the twelvemonth, in which the force was said to be 168,477 strong. An impetus was given to the recruiting of the City Volunteers by a letter from the Lord Mayor, in consequence of which a range was purchased at Rainham, and other advantages afforded. At Easter, 1871, 25,000 men took part, under Sir Hope Grant, in the eighth Review at Brighton, when many men marched all or part of the way from London. There was a slight variation of plan in this fight, but a singular sameness in the movements, save where the Inniskillings came in with some brilliant charges. A column of Regulars again—R.H.A., Hussars, Lancers, and a field battery, with 2,500 infantry—took part in the Wimbledon Review this year, the Volunteers being 7,500 strong. This Review, as a spectacle, was utterly spoilt by the rain, and in regard to instruction it was not much better.

#### HARD AT WORK

FOR two or three years now the Volunteers had enough to do in taking part in the famous Autumn Manoeuvres without going in for separate displays in marching past, and in skirmishing and brigade drill. In August, 1872, many Volunteer Corps did exceedingly good service, and learnt a great deal on the Wiltshire Downs, where a large staff of foreign officers formed a very respectful opinion of both them and the militia regiments which were engaged. In August, 1873, there was a brilliant little campaign on Dartmoor, at which the Volunteers again held their own in comparison even with crack regiments of the Regulars. Almost simultaneously other manoeuvres were going on at Cannock Chase, where the Volunteers formed no inconsiderable proportion of the force, and where they won no stinted praise from the superior officers, who were themselves so hampered by instructions from Pall Mall that they could invent no movements which were not in effect ridiculous. In the spring of 1874 the Volunteers fell back upon their Easter Monday outing, and a field-day was held at Wimbledon, there being as many as 12,000 men present, besides a regiment of Life Guards, the Blues, and the Carabiniers. There was a well-contested fight between a northern and a southern army, respectively under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Colonel Stephenson. As the spectators outnumbered the troops by ten to one, and pressed us into the ranks, it is doubtful whether as much instruction was gained as might have been obtained. But Prince Edward's move out of Richmond Park by the Robin Hood Gate was a very pretty piece of work, and the way the Household Cavalry turned General Stephenson's flank showed that their officers knew their business better than might have been expected from "curled darlings" who

had seen no service since Waterloo. The Volunteers of the South-eastern District joined the same day in a review with the Regulars at Dover. Easter, 1875, was virtually a blank, save for some manoeuvres in small bodies on Barnes Common, at Alexandra Park, and at Dover, and the review after the Wimbledon Meeting was also very small. But a fair proportion of the Volunteers took part in the Summer Manoeuvres at and near Sandhurst, and conducted themselves very well indeed.

#### VOLUNTEER DUTY

THIS year saw the promulgation of the Army Organisation scheme, in which the Volunteers found no place assigned to them further than the garrisoning of the fortified places on the coast, in conjunction with the Garrison Artillery and the now virtually abolished class of Pensioners. Save in the case of the coast battalions, it was provided that no more than one-fourth of the Volunteers should be called on at the same time. But it was soon pointed out that if the Volunteers are to do nothing but man fortifications it is rather silly to keep on giving them instruction in ordinary field manoeuvres, and never let them see a fortification. This point of view has not yet commended itself to the authorities, who, however, can hardly have forgotten that by common consent the most instructive reviews yet held were those at Portsmouth and Dover; and I know that the Volunteers themselves are very generally of opinion that Portsmouth and Dover should have their turn, as well as Brighton. But until some order be taken authorising the Government to deal with the railways, it will be difficult to persuade the South-Western and South-Eastern Railway Companies to give up their profitable holiday traffic, as the Brighton Company do in the most public-spirited way.

#### A DULL TIME

NOW, for several years, there was, with the exception of one occasion, very little movement of large bodies among the Volunteers. At Easter, 1876, some 7,000 men went to Lord Brownlow's park, near Tring, for simple manoeuvres. On the 1st July the Prince of Wales held a review in Hyde-park of Volunteers, Yeomanry, and Militia, with a few Household troops, in all 30,000 men; and it was noticed that for the first time at this place there was not even the slightest confusion in the arrival or the departure of the battalions, although some of them had travelled several hundred miles and went back the same night. In December that year General Sir John Adye said, at Woolwich, that the Volunteers numbered 170,000 men. The same week the Right Hon. W. E. Forster put them at 180,000, and said that the loss in the previous year occasioned by the new and more stringent regulations had now been recovered. One month after the Easter Review of 1877 at Dunstable—and a very pretty review it was, though on a small scale—more than one who was present had been under real fire in Turkey in Europe and in Asia, and in the presence of the great struggle all Volunteer display at home seemed to be pretermitted. The year 1878 was another dull period in the history of the force, and from one end of it to the other my notes contain nothing worthy of special notice. Early in the year 1879, however, the Volunteers began once more to engage attention. The House of Lords had a debate on the Report of a Committee, which recommended that a closer connection should be established between the Volunteers and the Regular forces, and that the uniforms of the former should be assimilated to those of the latter. Thus, after twenty years, something was done to correct the huge blunder that had been made in the clothing of the Volunteers when the movement began. The Committee further advised that the Volunteers should agree to serve for a term of years, and that their allowance for instruction in camps should be increased. The change in uniform is to be effected gradually, the term of service remains what it was, and the grant for camp instruction has been conceded. In September an order was issued that Volunteers, other than officers, should retire at fifty, and about 20,000 men were struck off in consequence. But, as we know, the check was only for a moment. During the last two years the principal events have been the revival of the Easter Reviews at Brighton, thanks to the public spirit of the railway company. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has commanded on both occasions, and on both good work has been done, in spite of a great deal of what must be called "make believe." But really it is time to say that no operations of war can be learnt on Brighton Downs under the conditions subject to which the Easter Monday Reviews are held. To a certain extent the movements are even misleading. They must be under the circumstances, and it would be better if some degree of *vraisemblance* were attained in future. Why, for example, if Brighton must be the scene of the mimic contest, should there not be designed a series of attacks along the shore from Newhaven Fort to Rottingdean—anything rather than that battalions should march up steep hills, under a withering fire, within a couple of hundred—nay, within fifty—yards of the death-dealing blast of the Sniders. This may be very fine fun for holiday-makers, but it is not in the very least like war.

#### PROGRESS WITH THE RIFLE

NOTHING can be more difficult to tell, in brief compass, than the story of the advance in rifle-shooting since 1859. The easiest way to sum it up would be to say, "Read the Reports of the National Rifle Association, or the last of them, if there is a discerning eye to look them over." But perhaps an effort, however imperfect, to tell something of the tale will be welcomed, and pardoned for its imperfections. When the Volunteer Force was first formed, there were three rifles generally used in it—the long Enfield, the short Enfield (each with three grooves), and the five-grooved Enfield, or Navy rifle, sometimes called, for they were substantially alike, the Boucher rifle. At the head of small-bore rifles stood the Whitworth. The Enfield held its own as the arm of the Volunteers till the winter of 1870. In the first two years it scored 17 and 23 out of a possible 35 for the first stage of the Queen's Prize. Then it rose to 46, 49, and even 52 out of 60. When in 1871 the competition first took place with the converted Enfield, called the Snider, the winning score stood at 51 out of 60. The Snider held its own in the first stage of the Queen's Prize until 1877, when it made 92 out of 105. In 1878 the Martini-Henry took its place with 95, the next year 96, and last year 102 out of a possible 105. But the Snider is the Volunteer arm still, and a very good weapon it is up to 600 yards—to the mind of some of us handier than its successor; nay, there are one or two good shots who will back it up to 500 yards against the small-bore now on a fair day, as well they may when they see it get on the bull's-eye every shot at that range. The advance in eight years from half to more than five-sixths of the possible points, the weapon being the same, shows great progress; and the progress again with the Snider, from 51 points in 60 to 92 in 105, shows another though very slight advance. The art of shooting, in point of fact, was taught as well in the "sixties" as in the "seventies." Last year the "Snider average" prize was won by a greater proportion of good shots than the "Martini average" prize, at various ranges. It is useless to dwell on the changes, in every case improvements, made in the mode of scoring, which renders comparison difficult, so I may pass at once to the question of small bores. Here, it is not disputed, there is room for a good deal of difference of opinion; but for myself I cannot help agreeing with one of the men who has done most for the science—that there are half-a-dozen systems of rifling so nearly alike that the difference is in the finish, and not in the principle. Thus, at a trial many years ago at Woolwich, under General Hay, one of three Turners came up within the minutest fraction to the Whitworths, but the whole three



did not. So now the Henry (the first to better the Whitworth), the Ingram, the Rigby, the Metford systems are all excellent; and the question of utility turns rather upon the breech than upon the barrel. A score of 102 out of a possible 105 at 200, 500, and 600 yards shows there is not much wrong with the Army Regulation rifle; though 64, 65, 69, and 71, with various rifles, out of a possible 84, show a higher ratio than 74, 78, and even 83 out of 105 at the long ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards with the Army Regulation rifle, of which only 3,000, by the way, are issued to the Volunteers, and these through the Association. The figures given here, it must be remembered, are Wimbledon figures, and some of them have been exceeded at the meetings of County Associations, in the competitions of individual corps, or in private practice. To Wimbledon, however, it must honestly be said all praise belongs for the progress of the Volunteers in shooting. It has set the standard, and kept to it. If the Council has here and there "gone for the gate money," as in interesting but unimportant matches like those between the public schools, or Oxford and Cambridge, or Lords and Commons, the country has itself to thank for not giving the Council the pecuniary support necessary to keep up such an undertaking as "the Wimbledon fortnight." And now the Council has taken the lead, helped by Mr. Mullens's munificent donation of 2,500*l.* *ad rem*, in trying a plan for teaching Volunteers how to shoot in the field. This year's arrangements are exceedingly faulty; but they were made in a hurry, and they will be superseded through experience. It is something, nay much, that the Association should have broken away from target-shooting; and I, for one, hope before long to see the day that target-shooting will be left for tyros and trying rifles.

#### GREAT GUNS

It is unquestionable that the National Artillery Association has done very much for the Artillery Volunteers. It has already been said that the country should be exceptionally liberal to this force, because it comes so little before the public that it is unable to force its claims upon the attention of Parliament. But when it is considered how zealously and steadily the Volunteer Artillery have laboured—often taking over coast and fort duties from the Royal Artillery—and how little the newspapers tell us of their doings, it is well to say that fully half the credit of the progress is due to the training and discipline of the Shoeburyness fortnight, though each detachment only has one week of this healthy and pleasant but hard-worked life in the open on the margin of the North Sea. There is far less show and parade about Shoeburyness when the Volunteers are there than there is about Wimbledon. The whole thing is done in a much more military way, and if the men conform themselves gladly to the somewhat rigid rules, it is because of the excellent example set them by their officers and by the Council of the Association, whose Honorary Secretary, Captain J. L. Rutley, continues to devote his experience to the service of the Volunteer Artillery, as he has given it his time for twenty years. I would gladly see funds flow more freely towards the bankers of this admirable organisation, which thus performs a function quite as important to the country as that of the N.R.A., of whose doings the public always hear plenty.

#### L'ENVOI

"It is when the work is done that we see how faulty is the workmanship," says one of our greatest men. And now a hundred little omissions come athwart my mind which would have been most rigorously corrected but that they would have swelled what cannot be deemed other than a sketch into a history in more volumes than one. And, therefore, it may be well to leave the draft as it is. But one thing must be said, for it is a thing that should be said: the Volunteers in the ranks have a far higher ideal of their duty and of their capacity than the bulk of the commanding officers and of the military authorities. They want to do, or try to do, far more than they are allowed to attempt. If they are restrained because they are not fully organised, I can understand the idea, even if I do not share the notion. But if the force were polled to-day I believe one thing would be voted by an immense majority, and this is that, saving the vested rights of commanding officers who have done their best according to their lights, no battalion should hereafter be placed under the charge of field officers who had not attained to the command of at least a troop, a half-battery, or a company in the Regular army. Now that so many officers are being compulsorily retired from the Army there is an admirable opportunity to lay down this rule for the future, and we may rest assured that to a large proportion of those retiring the temptation to retain some command would be very great, if only each of them was relieved of the cost of a charger and his keep. This would be the best way to create a full and perfect sympathy between the Regular army and the Volunteers. It would add to the efficiency of the one, and it would mitigate the rigid rules of the other. The proof of this lies patent. It is to the older adjutants and to the older sergeant-majors that the great progress of the force has been due, and there is not a regiment commanded by a soldier who has seen service which does not hold itself higher than the battalions that have been usually led by civilians. A few months ago a commanding officer about to retire asked me if I could recommend him a regular officer as his successor. I thought of more than one not undistinguished, and one I asked about it. He pondered for a moment, and then said: "Nothing would please me so well; but, with my family, I could not afford to keep a horse and groom and pay the regimental subscriptions." In this one spake many.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

##### ANCIENT MARKS FOR SHOOTING

THESE marks consisted of upright stones and posts fixed in the ground, some three or four feet in height; the wooden marks (also called pillars and stakes) bore on the top a carved device, similar to an heraldic crest, and were not unfrequently painted or gilded. Shooting at these distances or lengths was called *Roving*, to distinguish it from shooting "round compass," viz., at a standing mark (as at butts or targets), and the marks or stones were called *Rovers*. Many of these stone rovers existed at the beginning of the present century, and two of them are still in existence; one at the end of Dorchester Street, Hoxton, on the east side of the New North Road, near the Canal Bridge, the other is fixed and preserved in the brickwork of the Canal Bridge, above the towing-path. Very similar posts on the hills near the "Sweet Waters" at Constantinople, are said to mark the great flights of arrows from the bows of long-gone Sultans. The wooden marks seem to have been shot at; the stone marks to have designated the limits of ranges.

##### GEORGE III. REVIEWING THE METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK, JUNE 4, 1799

THE review shown in two of our engravings took place on the King's birthday, June 4, 1799, at 9 A.M. The march past was headed by the Honourable Artillery Company, and we are told "general officers of the greatest reputation were heard to say that they never saw anything better done." Sixty-five corps, containing 8,000 officers and men, were present under arms, and the King was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Kent, and Gloucester, and a numerous staff. A hundred thousand spectators witnessed the sight, but the evolutions were considerably impeded by a high wind and much rain.

##### AN INSPECTION OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY IN 1803

ON September 22, 1803, the Hon. Artillery Company was inspected by Lieut.-General the Earl of Harrington, who expressed himself highly gratified at the steady, handsome, and martial appearance of the men, and the very correct and regular manner in which they had manoeuvred. Colonel Macquarie, Assistant Adjutant-General for the London District, stated that it was an astonishing Corps, and that no Regulars could perform better. The Lord Mayor, who was present, also sent them a very flattering letter.

The above particulars are taken from Captain Raikes' admirable "History of the Honourable Artillery Company" (Bentley), the engravings in which work have materially assisted our artist.

##### UNIFORM OF THE INFANTRY DIVISION, 1797-1822

DURING this period the uniform consisted of a jacket of scarlet cloth, lined with white kerseymere, and lappels, cuffs, and collars of royal blue. The helmet was of black bearskin with a white and red feather. The pantaloons were of white kerseymere.

##### GILLRAY'S CARICATURES OF VOLUNTEERING

"A LIGHT HORSEMAN," originally published in 1796, represents the Prince of Wales preparing to review the crack volunteer regiment of which he was Colonel. The figure of H.R.H. had previously been sketched by Gillray from life. A satirical Frenchman afterwards copied this picture for a tavern sign, with the legend beneath, "An English Light Horseman."—"Armed Heroes" was issued May 18, 1803, just after our Ambassador, Lord Whitworth, had been insulted by Napoleon, and the war was about to recommence. Addington (in Volunteer uniform), with Lord Hawkesbury seated behind him, is represented in a ridiculous dilemma between assumed courage and real fears.—The last caricature simply depicts John Bull dressed as a citizen soldier, with his traditional bulldog. These are taken from the collection of Gillray's caricatures, edited by the late Thomas Wright, and published by Chatto and Windus.

##### ST. JOHN'S EVE IN MAYO

WHETHER kindling the "watch fire," or bone-fire, on the 23rd of June, is the remnant of a Pagan custom or not, is a subject about which Catholic Mayo does not trouble itself, but a bone-fire it must have, and has had, from time immemorial. No sooner does the sun begin to sink down the Western sky than preparations busily commence. The sods of turf are carted to some convenient place, and are there built into a great cone-shaped heap round huge logs of wood, to which, as the evening sets in, a light is applied.

Last year we were all invited, as the ladies of the "big house" (so the landlord's domicile is always called), to witness the festivities, and join in one or two of the rural dances. This invitation we accepted; and as we came upon the group of merry faces gathered round the fire, and had respectful way made for us, we knew that our presence was regarded as an honour, and that it added to the general pleasure of the evening. The wood and turf had all been piled on the centre of a road which ran through our property, and clouds of dark red smoke were rising into the clear air as we approached, from which soon sprang showers of the largest sparks I have ever seen, followed by a magnificent flame which, bursting from the centre, called forth shouts of admiration from the crowd. Chairs were instantly offered to us, but, before taking our places, we went round and shook hands with the mothers and the girls; asking after "Pat" and "Biddy," and the crops, and whether the potatoes would be good that year, together with a hundred similar questions. Then we sat down and listened to the voices and laughter all about us, and now and then had to stop our ears as some mischievous urchin blew on his cow-horn,—for the boys had horns which sent forth dismal, moaning sounds, and which threats and cuffs from the bailiff (who was acting as Master of the Ceremonies) could not hinder them from blowing.

Presently the pipers, with their tin whistles, began to drop in as the fire grew brighter and brighter, and the night fairly closed round, and each was greeted with a round of applause, which at last became deafening as the hero of the evening—the hero whose presence was wished for at a hundred bonfires scattered through the country—the fiddler, with his cherished fiddle, made his appearance. "The ladies are to be here to-night," he said with a low bow as way was made for him, "so I am come," and, taking the chair offered by some admiring neighbour, the great man sat down, and, after a few ostentatious flourishes, drew forth from his instrument such cracked sounds that all the cow horns blown near your ears would have been music to it. "Isn't it beautiful, Miss?" said a matron near, but before I could answer, up were the lads and lasses, and the merriment of the evening began. A long lane was formed, with the women on one side and the men on the other, and after a moment's pause to catch the right time, they all commenced to hop and take "side steps" in the wonderful intricacy of a jig. The scene was fantastic and yet pretty, as the smartly-dressed girls bobbed and turned, and shifted from foot to foot, modestly keeping their eyes down, while their partners appeared to be continually kicking the air, with, in most instances, their eyes turned solemnly to the sky. The branches of the trees that flanked each side of the road lapped so across that the sparks shot up through their leaves into the dark blue night, and the clear sheet of flame sprang up to within a few feet of the lower boughs. Bright and happy faces were to be seen on all sides: the mothers whispering together; the girls and youths that were not dancing sending glances across at each other; the fathers smoking and chatting, and all as peaceful and joyous as if the nightmare of the Land League had not spread itself over the land.

As soon as the jig was over, we were invited to join in what was called a "cut reel" (quadrille), which we did, my sister being led out by the bailiff, while I fell to the charge of a young man in shining broadcloth, hob-nailed boots, and a smart green tie. The moment the line was formed, my partner took off his soft felt hat, and gave it to some one behind him. His action was the signal for a similar doffing of hats and caps on the part of all the men engaged in the dance; and we learnt afterwards that this was done as a mark of respect to my sister and myself. Then the music commenced, and the old fiddle twanged out some lively tune. The bailiff, as master of the ceremonies, restrained the eager dancers, and all stood for a few seconds with their heads bent, waiting to catch the time. "Now," thundered the bailiff, and "now" it was. Away across the ground we went at a rapid pace; in and out, and back again; "ladies' chain" and *balance* all cantered through, and before you knew where you were the loud clapping of hands announced the end of the set. There was no graceful dawdling or languid paces in this "cut reel," but good honest steps, and genuine enjoyment mixed with the most perfect politeness.

"Now for a song!" cried the bailiff as soon as the dance was over, and my sister and I were led back to our seats with a "Thank you, Miss," from our partners. "Mike has a great voice: now, where are you, Mike? Come out and sing." "Silence," he added in a tone of authority; and silence there was. Presently, from somewhere among the crowd, there rose into the night air a dismal wail, at first unintelligible, but which, as our ears grew more accustomed to the discord, we could make out to be a song about "a soldier boy who loved a lovely maid," and so on, and so on. Song after song followed, and then more dancing; and all the

while there was not one rude word or coarse jest. It was nearly daylight before we rose and bade our friends good-bye; and heard "Good night, Miss," and "God bless you, Miss," as we wended our way through the crowd. And thus, with pleasant memories of the past hours, we returned through the fresh-scented meadows in which the corn-crake was already awake, and under the shady row of beech-trees, to our home. The people kept up the dancing for a little longer; and only when a faint pink tinged the Eastern horizon and warned them of the fast approaching day, did each man gather up his sod (according to the ancient custom) from the almost expired fire, and prepare to leave the scene of merriment.

L.



MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS AND CO.—A simple song of the domestic type is "O, Happy Children," written and composed by Suchet Champion.—Two pathetic songs, the one for a contralto, the other for a baritone, are "Eventide," the touching poetry by F. E. Weatherley, music by A. H. Behrend, and "To An Absentee," written and composed by T. Hood and Arthur P. Talbot.—A charming narrative song of medium compass is "The Evening Star" ("Der Abendstern"); the English version by Rita, music by Carl Hause.

LAMBORN COCK.—Three "Two-Part Songs," music by Ciro Pinsuti, are refined and graceful, well worthy the attention of two sisters, or friends, soprano and mezzo-soprano. Prettiest of the group is "Not Even A Sparrow"; next in merit is "Heather Breezes," whilst "Boating" will find many admirers. L. A. Johnstone has written the pleasing words for the set.—Walter Maynard favours tenors of medium compass and unlimited sentiment. For them he has composed "Why Should We Part?" "Meeting Again," and "Our Darlings At Home"; for the two first-named he has supplied the words, for the latter Joseph Hatton has ably fulfilled the task.—Three songs of a more lively character, well suited for sea-side concerts, yachting parties, and similar occasions, the music also by Walter Maynard, are "Neptune's Promises" (The Skipper's Song), and its companion "Jack Ashore" (The Mate's Song), the former for a bass, the latter for a baritone.—There is some fun to be had out of "A Nineteenth Century Serenade," a skit upon the sentimental music of the period.—Ciro Pinsuti has transcribed for the pianoforte in an easy form two of his most popular songs, "Sowing and Reaping," and "The Unfinished Song."—A showy piece for the pianoforte is "Vittoria," an air composed by Carissimi, arranged by C. H. Coudery.

MESSRS. REID BROTHERS.—From hence come seven songs, all of a sentimental type, but above the ordinary standard of their species. "King and Slave" is a love poem by Adelaide Proctor, and "Think Not I Can Forget Thee," words by L. M. Thornton. For the two Alfred Gatty has composed the melodious music.—Both words and music of "The Road of Years," by Laura A. Smith, are pleasing and original.—"Light," written and composed by F. W. Bourdillon and Felix Adler, if sung with taste and expression will be surely encored.—"He Loved Me In the Olden Time" is the pathetic plaint of a maiden who has been supplanted by a rival with golden hair, an o'er true tale with a tuneful melody, written and composed by W. H. Montgomery.—"Where Are Now My Old Companions" is a melancholy ballad, words by W. C. Cameron, music by W. Pigot.—A moral little song for the drawing-room is "The Treasured Rose," written and composed by E. S. Oliver and Mary Oliver.—An easy and tuneful little mazurka for young fingers is "Katie and Jessie," composed and arranged as a pianoforte duet by C. J. Campling.

MESSRS. WOOD AND CO.—A carefully put-together little book for a student is, "Elementary Principles of Music and Elements of Harmony," by W. Addington, A.R.A.M.L. There are many equally good guides to musical knowledge, but few in a more compact and simple form.—"Carina," a *caprice elegante*, by Adolphe Rosenberg, well merits its title, and deserves to be learnt by heart.—A pair of graceful pieces for the pianoforte are "Dreamland" and "Cloudland," composed by W. S. Rockstro.—"Pleasures of Spring" is the collective title of six pieces for the pianoforte, composed by Leopold Waldstein, and admirably adapted for children, as far as we can judge from No. 1, "In the Fields," and No. 6, "Home Again"—the two specimens before us.

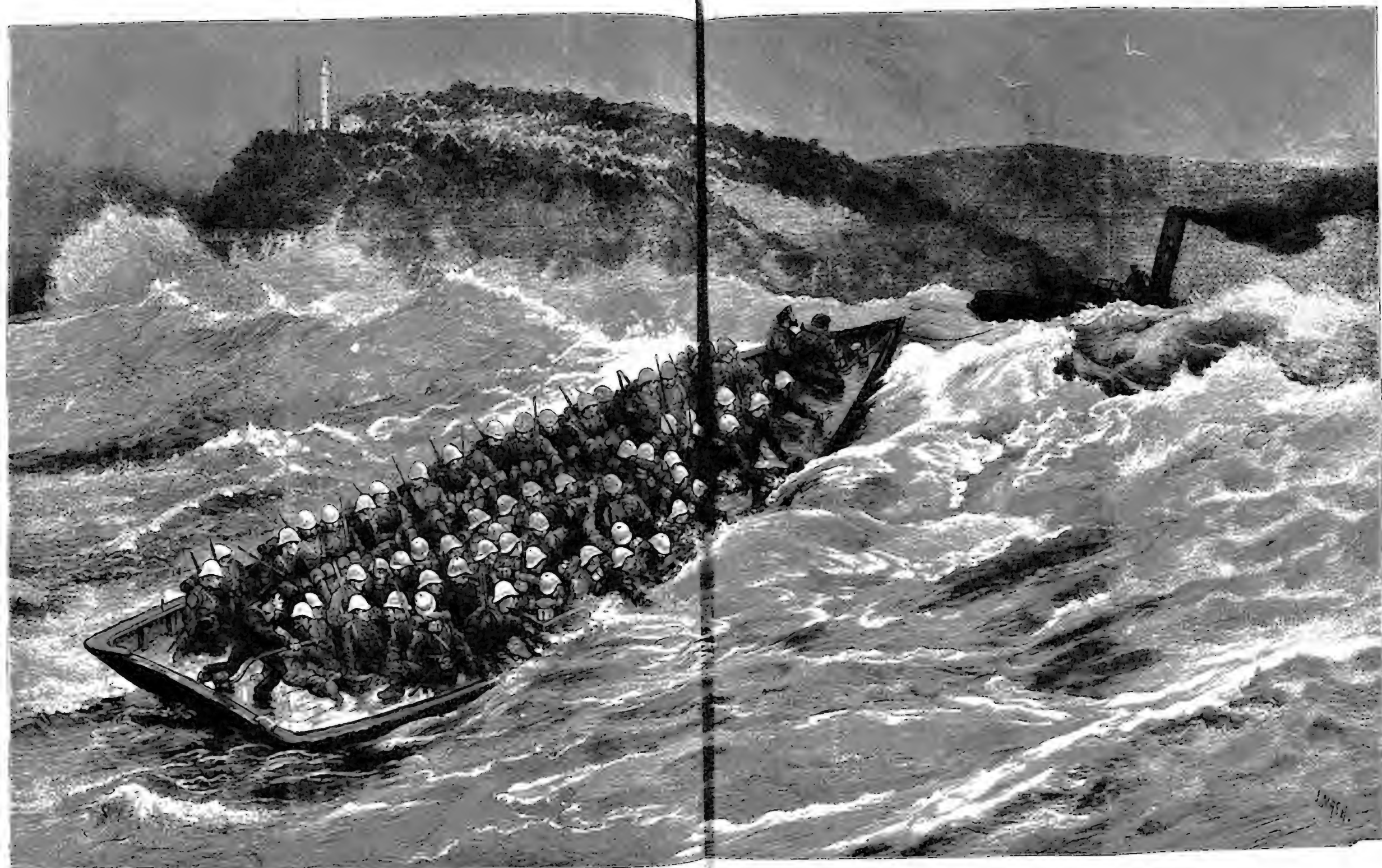


I.

AMONG the weightier reviews for July the *Contemporary* may claim first place for general readability. Mr. C. Grant's "Two Fausts" is a charming paper on the divergent Faust-legends of the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries—the former in Marlow's hands as thoroughly poetical as the latter in Goethe's, and even in the lower forms of the *Faust* "puppet-play" admitting flashes of genuine poetic instinct. To either poet, to Goethe as to Marlow, the "Faust-legend" represents a creed as well as a subject for poetic treatment. And the great drama of the German may rank all the higher as a poem, when its conception of the universe, like that of the Elizabethan dramatist, has in its turn been out-lived by the spirit of the age.—"Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations" is an excellent article—albeit a structure raised upon foundations laid by M. Maspero—on the funeral rites of the Egyptians and their beliefs regarding the unseen world—beliefs presenting many instructive points of contrast and of resemblance to those entertained by Greek and Vedic bards, or by seers on the mountains of Palestine.—Father O'Leary's temperate and occasionally telling critique of "Mr. Bence Jones' Story of His Experiences in Ireland" is chiefly noteworthy for its unintentional portrayal of the essential, though often unacknowledged, incompatibilities which exist between the genuine Celtic tenant and the "improving" landlord, who wants, like other traders, to get the best return for every outlay of time or capital.—There is a scholarly paper by the Dean of Peterborough on the New Revision, chiefly rich in detailed criticism of disputable changes, but leading to the now very general conclusion that the New Version will be most valuable as a suggestive Commentary, but will not replace the Authorised Translation for purposes of public and private devotion.—Another interesting article is by Lieutenant-Colonel Butler on the effect produced upon Irish character and history by that steady elimination of the native "leaders of the clans" which only ended with the general exodus, the so-called "flight of the wild geese" after the fall of Limerick.

The *Fortnightly* takes us *un peu partout*. "Conciliation with Ireland," by the Editor, is, we need scarcely say, an incisively written, if not particularly novel, sermon on the text, given out by Charles Fox ninety years ago, that to win Ireland our Government must be "regulated by Irish notions and Irish prejudices."—"Denmark," by Sir D. Wedderburn, is a captivating account of the changes produced within a generation by the abolition of a very feudal system of land tenure, in a country where, to the present





COMING HOME FROM THE TRANSVAAL—BRITISH TROOPS RE-EMBARKING AT PORT NATAL



hour, a *grand seigneur* would think himself degraded if he asked "his banker to dinner," and would reply to a King who had made, like Frederic VII., a plebeian marriage, and who subsequently proposed to pay him a visit in the hunting season, that his chateau and grounds were at his Sovereign's disposal, but that he (the owner) would not be there to receive him. Still the changes have only been made within a generation, and there is something about them of a "paternally legislative" character, which makes one desirous to see them a little longer at work.—Italy: Her Home and Foreign Policy," by Mr. Gallenga, is another able paper, though, perhaps, unduly contemptuous of "mediocrities like Depretis," and "well-meaning but inexperienced patriots like Cairoli." Undisciplined even to disorganisation as the Left has been, its later Ministries have still taken as their ruling principle that Italy must remain still for many years, and avoid all that leads to "militarism and *pellagra*." And this they have done, though hampered at every step by a very unscrupulous and very clever—if from a statesman's point of view somewhat *born*—Opposition.—The one purely literary article in the number, Mr. George Saintsbury's "Victor Hugo's New Volumes," is well worth reading for its copious extracts, and also for its own two last pages on M. Hugo's "Alexandrine."

In the *Nineteenth Century* the most interesting paper is Mr. J. A. Froude's "Early Life of Thomas Carlyle," though rather for the extracts from Carlyle's correspondence than for a text which in the main goes over ground more vividly painted in the famous Reminiscences. But the letters (above all, those written to Carlyle), are altogether well worth studying, whether brief notes, by hands which wielded pens with difficulty, from the lowly farm-house at Ecclefechan; or letters, full of the admiring warmth and humorous sympathy of *la jeunesse qui passe*, from fellow-students now unknown to fame, or epistles ripe with friendliest advice from the best and earliest friend of Carlyle's darker hour, Edward Irving. One other very interesting letter from "the Blumine of Sartor Resartus," Margaret Gordon, shows clearly that the youthful fancy, passing noted in the "Reminiscences," was a genuine bit of early romance, in which two hearts were decorously interested. One letter only (from John Carlyle, in 1816) we could, perhaps, have spared from out the article.—The other papers are somewhat tame, though Mr. Thomas's "Gossip of an Old Book-worm" is brimful of amusing anecdotes of explorations made and *trouvailles* unearthed, from the *omnium-gatherum* of the sixpenny box outside old book-stalls; and the Hon. Emily Lawless's "Dredging Ground" will charm the naturalist with its picture of the sea-floor in our one true fiord, "the harbour of the Killarney." In "New Markets for British Produce," Mr. G. Baden Powell bids us turn from discussing Commercial Treaties and Reciprocity to examine the far more profitable field which our own Colonies, under a British low-tariff Commercial Union, would offer to our manufacturers. Why, he pertinently asks, should a couple of colonies, which we ourselves created only yesterday, stop the way to such a grand design; and where would the United States be to-day if "State Rights" had been held (as the Victorians interpret them), to include the power of establishing differential duties between State and State?

*Blackwood*, on the whole, is a fair number, although its *piece de resistance*, "Besieged in the Transvaal"—a modest account of a fairly-performed bit of soldiers' work—can hardly be described as spirit-stirring.—"King Bemba's Point" is a good old-fashioned *Blackwood* tale: "A French Lady and Her Friends," a highly readable paper on the lately-published "Souvenirs de Madame C. Joubert," the good "Fairy of Heine," "The Marianne" of Alfred de Musset, and as such his confidant in all the dainty love affairs which engrossed his fancy rather than his heart, and the recipient of the many half-whimsical, half-earnest letters, of which we have here sufficient for the most inquisitive.

To *Fraser* Mr. A. C. Sellar contributes a kindly notice—based on old acquaintance in and out of office—of the "Late Governor of Madras," the tireless, all-compelling "Whip," to whom the Liberal party owed so much in their dark hours from 1874 to 1880.—In "Parliament and the Higher Education, Professor Rogers injures his own cause by excessive bitterness. It is unfair to describe the College Tutor as a man who exhausts himself with two or three hours' work a day for twenty-four weeks in the year, or to speak of Oxford, and (in a less degree) of Cambridge as places governed by "mean local interests." Would the Universities be better if they were made a Government department, or the professoriate if all the present funds were put into a common stock "for the endowment of persons who have given proof of eminence in such branches of knowledge as are not marketable?" Much do we fear "Teutonic research" is not to be secured by shifting certain sums from one one page to another of an account-book.—"Leon Gambetta" is an evidently well-informed paper on the leader of the French Republicans, although singularly reticent as to the last two years.—In "St. Christopher" the author of an "Epic of Hades" has clothed in very melodious blank verse one of the most touching legends of the mediæval Church.



MR. JOSEPH HATTON says "there are a few new ideas and many new facts in my book." He should rather have said the old facts and the old ideas are newly and interestingly put. It is mostly old ground; but we feel we have never been over it with a companion like this. For instance, he takes us to a trotting-match, and tells us how Maud S. did her mile in 2 min. 10½ sec.; and then points out the difference between trotting the useful, and racing the ornamental, sport, going on to discuss American horses, and to quote what the two officers lately sent over by the French Government say about them, and ending with a few paragraphs on American sport in general, and the vast change which ten years have wrought in that as well as in Transatlantic manufactures and wood engraving. Strangely enough he has no suspicion that America was breeding an Iroquois; his friends of the Chicago Jockey Club threw him off the scent by stigmatising English racing as tame and contemptible. It is a comfort that we are still, Mr. Hatton admits, ahead in a few things. Our hansomers are better than any public conveyance in the States; New York and Chicago are nowhere in street-paving and watering; house-rent in New York is double what it is in London, and, thanks to tariffs, in decorative art most American houses are a blank. Fancy artists in the States agitating to tax pictures a dollar per square inch! On the other hand, theatres are better managed than at home, and "the respect for woman has kept out the blistering influence of French farces." Here we suspect Mr. Hatton is too anxious to score a point against our censorship; stage morality, we fear, is much the same on both sides of the Atlantic. Mammals and papas sit through French plays in London without their presence exercising that check which in New York it is supposed to furnish. Mr. Hatton is great on spiritualism; on "Ingersoll, the Chicago Apostle of Unbelief," and on the mouldy non-progressiveness of Roman Catholic Quebec. He was happy in seeing a company of "Palestine Arabs" perform in Dr. Beecher's church, and in coming across *The Shroud*, organ of undertakers, perhaps the quaintest newspaper going. So much for his facts; his ideas are embodied in long speculations on "The Chinese puzzle," the Irish difficulty, the probability of England sinking to the level

of Holland, especially if the Americans tax English bottoms and subsidise their own ships. He gives us too much of this kind of thing; it is well to be forewarned, and to know what the Americans think of Free Trade, and how the Tariff Question is likely to be settled in Canada; but five-and-twenty pages on England's commercial decline almost swamp even the buoyancy of the greater part of "To-day in America" (Chapman and Hall). Mr. Hatton sought in vain for the typical Yankee; he certainly does not, like so many of the writers of both countries, misrepresent the people whom he undertakes to describe.

Coffee-planting in Southern India is not altogether the pleasant work that some would-be planters imagine. They should read Mr. Edwin Arnold's "On the Indian Hills" (Sampson Low and Co.), and they would find that beautiful scenery does not make up for "malaria so thick that you can cut it with a knife," and fever which knocks over the poor "famine Coolies" like flies, and houses smelling in the wet season like "something between damp hay and bilge water." "Pegging," i.e., marking out the coffee-pits, is depressing enough; but to get the pits dug by sick Coolies, half of whom have to be put into hospital, is more depressing still, while to be told that one's dogs won't want any dinner for a long time because they've "found out dead Coolie" must be even worse. We do not wonder that "Ooty" itself failed to set Mr. Arnold up in health, and think he was quite right in electing to take his four months in Europe. We wish he had been content with one volume; for, though he is a shrewd observer, even he cannot give novelty to the outward voyage and Aden and Ceylon and Bombay. When he comes to the jungle and to his work in it he is most interesting, full of useful hints, and rich in notes on the insects and reptiles of which he was a zealous collector. He makes us pity the Coolie, sent up from the warm Plains to work in cold damp fog, and tempted with arrack in a way that must vex Sir Wilfrid Lawson's soul. Are Indian reformers right in charging on us the certainly-increasing drunkenness among their people?

Prebendary Row has republished the papers on "Apostolical Christianity" (Church of England Sunday School Institute) which he contributed to the *Church Sunday School Magazine*. To the Sunday School teacher, often almost as ignorant as those whom he or she teaches, the little book will no doubt be very useful. It shows what the ordinary reader ought to know already, that the Apostolic Church did not elaborate doctrine, but set up a new standard of life. It was full of divisions; and for a long time Jewish converts remained Jews, the many priests (for instance) added on the Day of Pentecost continuing their Temple-ministrations. Mr. Row compares the "gift of healing" to the medical work of modern missionaries, and points out how valuable such gifts were to those who, in dealing with Greeks and Romans, had to overcome the prejudice against Jews. He is rather hard on St. Paul for crying out that he was "a Pharisee the son of a Pharisee"—a phrase which he calls "a clear *suppression veri*," he also thinks St. Paul did not imitate his Master when he called the high priest a whited wall, though no doubt his bad eyes prevented him from seeing who it was of whom he used the epithet. Our objection to books of this kind is their tendency to translate into newspaper English the solemn simplicity of Scripture. How does it help our understanding St. Paul to say that on a certain occasion he had "a large auditory?"

Mr. Wirt Sikes, United States Consul at Cardiff, has been moved by the murder of the late Czar (and prophetically, perhaps, by the attempt to kill President Garfield) to publish "Studies of Assassination" (S. Low and Co.), showing in the case of Catherine de Medici, Gérard, the murderer of William of Orange, Guy Fawkes, Charlotte Corday, and Wilkes Booth, that assassination always fails in its object, "never helps on (as rebellion sometimes has done) the cause of progress." Such a truism hardly needed the repetition of five oft-told tales to enforce it. Perhaps Mr. Sikes is afraid lest Nihilist utterances should make a Tory of Mr. Gladstone, instead of influencing him as the attempt to blow up the Clerkenwell House of Detention confessedly did. Certainly panic-legislation has always been re-actionary; and the state of things in Russia must be disappointing both to the Nihilists and to the sympathising "beer-jerkers" of the United States. We are glad Mr. Sikes acquits the Confederate Government of all share in Booth's crime; but we do not think he settles the matter about Charlotte Corday by calling her "but a factionist and a fanatic." He writes well, and his account of Catherine and the Huguenots is clear and terse; but we prefer his "British Goblins" to his historical sketches.

Mr. T. Arnold, of Cliftonville, Northampton, hopes by his "Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb" (Smith and Elder) to enable a teacher, previously untrained, to take up and pursue the process successfully. Taught on the French system, he worked out his own system independently, and finds that it is what is called German—a proof to his mind that this system must displace all others. In his Introduction he tells us a good deal about Abbé l'Épée and Picard, as self-sacrificing as their rivals, Pereira and Henicke, were self-seeking. He speaks favourably of the Ealing Training College and the International Congress lately held at Milan. We think he is right in saying that existing institutions are inadequate, and that the day is near when Parliament will compel provision for the deaf and also for the blind. Then will be the time for giving the German method a fair chance.

"Somersetshire," by Mr. Worth, and "Hampshire," by Mr. Bevan, are the latest additions to Messrs. Stanford's cheap and handy "Tourists' Guides." They are quite worthy of this excellent series. Mr. Worth's introduction, topographical, historical, and geological, &c., is a marvel of concise information. He is great in archæology, and does not forget to remind us that "the Pleasant County" withstood English incursion till the seventh century. Of plants he might have named a few more; round Bath, for instance, are found several which, though not confined to that neighbourhood, are rare elsewhere. His account of Wells is very good; and the remarks on the beach-ends at South Brent show that he does not neglect small things. Bristol, independent of either county, he includes in Somerset. Mr. Bevan's introduction is less ambitious, but it contains a good sketch of the geology of Hampshire, and lists of its distinctive plants and fossils and of its chief antiquities. In Hants there is less temptation than in Somerset to stick to the railways; and, accordingly, road excursions fill a good space in Mr. Bevan's book. Guides like these, clearly the fruit of independent research, and not mere abridgments of "Murray," are just the thing to meet one of the wants of the age.

The second part of Dr. A. Weismann's "Studies on the Theory of Descent" (S. Low and Co.) treats of "the origin of the markings of caterpillars," and on "phyletic parallelism in metamorphic species." Mr. R. Meldola, Vice-President of our Entomological Society, has well done his work of translation, though verbs like *pupate*, and nouns such as *ontogeny*, are *caviare* to the general. It is not for the general, however, that the work is meant; but for those who care to trace the patient and minute labours by which adaptation is illustrated in its lower forms. To study a caterpillar through all his four or five changes of skin, and to note the change in his markings and discuss their probable purpose, seems very "minute philosophy;" but it is by such investigations that the truth or falsehood of the great problems which have so long been "in the air" seems likely to be established. Even the general reader will find in this second part of Dr. Weismann's book much that is suggestive and interesting; while the third part (which will complete the work) promises to be less technical, and deals with the whole question of Nature's mechanical working. The illustrations of caterpillars in various stages will fill the English entomologist with delight and admiration.

So many years have elapsed since "Master Humphrey's Clock"

first made its appearance as a weekly publication that many persons of the younger generation have read the letter-press without ever seeing the original drawings by George Cattermole and H. K. Browne. Here they are, admirably reproduced in the two new volumes of the Charles Dickens' *édition de luxe*, published by Chapman and Hall (Limited), and printed by Messrs. R. Clay, Sons, and Taylor. It is not too much to say that without these inimitable pictures not even the genius of the novelist can convey to the reader a really life-like conception of Quilp, Sampson and Sally Brass, Dick Swiveller, and the other heroes and heroines of that wonderful gallery. At the end of the second volume is reprinted a welcome batch of Dickens' minor articles. Some additional illustrations, by Messrs. C. Green and F. Walker, are included in these two volumes, but somehow, though their technical merits are undeniable, they lack the charm (albeit only the charm of association) which characterises the efforts of the two original artists.

"Bicycles and Tricycles of the Year," by H. H. Griffin (L. Upcott Gill: *The Bazaar Office*, 170, Strand) is a useful book for those intending to purchase either a bicycle or tricycle, there being an exhaustive description of the various new machines, with the latest inventions.



THE object of "Blair Athol," by "Blinkhoolie," (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall), is to show "that the love of a good horse, so far from being hurtful, may even serve to keep a man straight in life, and certainly in the racing world." The novel is appropriately dedicated to Lord Falmouth; and the process that keeps its hero pretty straight on the whole is a romantic devotion to the idea of Blair Athol. "I tell you what it is, Blair," says he: "my love for you is wonderful, passing the love of women." This means something more than the common sporting novel, and differs from the latter in many wholesome respects. For instance, it is entirely free from quotations from the Eton Latin grammar, and rises to Homer and Sophocles, in their own language, in its range of chapter headings. "Blinkhoolie" seems to know a good deal about Turf history, and to regard it with an awful reverence: to look upon Yorkshire as the world, and upon Epsom as its Mecca. "There is but one Blair Athol, and 'Blinkhoolie' is his prophet," is his creed. Women may woo—and they certainly do—in these pages: pleasure may entice; companies may smash: everything else may go wrong: but the truly wise youth puts his trust in Blair Athol, and wins in a canter. Of story, the novel has little or none. It is a lively collection of anecdotes, based upon a very elementary sense of what constitutes fun, some really amusing, but most of them requiring the living voice of a good story-teller to make them passable. The best, by far, is the account of a trial for burglary at the York Assizes, which has the rare merit of being not only a humorous account of a common scene, but of being absolutely correct in its details. It is exactly the second case we ever saw in fiction of a trial that might have been real. On the whole the book—story we can scarcely call it—is an amusing one.

Miss Jean Middlemass, in "Sackcloth and Broadcloth" (3 vols.: Tinsley Brothers), has attempted the comparative portrait of two typical clergymen—of the earnest and zealous "Priest," whose lofty aims condemn him to failure, and of the politic and worldly-wise clergyman who make his calling a pleasant and profitable profession. As with her novels in general, it is clever, slipshod, unfinished, and improbable; the women are life-like and natural, the men absurdly impossible. The story is rather complicated, and not to be described in a few words. The most noteworthy incident is the description of how a girl who had danced at a fair, one Violet Tremayne, and who holds a Duchess under her thumb by means of a packet of compromising letters, went up in a balloon. To this extent, "Sackcloth and Broadcloth" trenches upon the sensational. But the bulk consists of talk—quantities of talk which means little and comes to nothing. The general effect is not unlike that of "Blinkhoolie's" sporting novel. It is rambling, inconsequent, ill-constructed, but never dull. It is obvious that Miss Middlemass writes with overmuch ease; if not, she has the whole art of concealing all her difficulties. Whenever she meets a difficulty, she leaps over it with enviable and often successful courage. But in studies of typical characters, such as this, ordinary probabilities, even in outside matters, ought to be strictly regarded. If the details are apparently false, one doubts if the characters are truly drawn.

By a sort of coincidence, the very next novel on our list—"The Future Marquis," by Catherine Childar (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett), is also a Balloon story. But in this case the Balloon is not a mere incident: it is the machine which effects the *dénouement*. Unluckily the final difficulty is too obviously planned with a view to the Balloon: we are made to feel that, but for the Balloon's sake, the hero would never have been compelled to make his escape from Rome and a charge of murder which has no connection whatever with the main story. The chief merit of the novel consists in the freshness and realism with which the authoress describes the life of Art-students in Rome. This must be as much described from the life as all other matters must assuredly be drawn from fancy. The story comes from nothing, means nothing, and ends in nothing but the conventional marriage effected upon the ruin of a more than conventionally stupid villainess. To make the hero and heroine mutually suppose one another married to somebody else when the trick ought to have been discovered within three days is altogether too stupid to be interesting. Of course it is quite proper, in fiction, to make an unknown painter turn out to be a Marquis: but the event—in fiction—is not new enough to be worth reproducing.

The series of Messrs. Vizetelly and Co.'s translations of "Popular French Novels" is excellently continued by Gaboriau's "In Peril of His Life;" by André Theuriet's "The Godson of a Marquis;" and by two tales of Cherbuliez, "Blue-eyed Meta Holdenis" and "A Stroke of Diplomacy." It is gratifying to find no signs of falling-off in either the choice or execution of these examples of the best order of French fiction. We would suggest, however, that it would be well, in the interest of the English readers for whom of course the series are intended, to give the original French title in every instance, as well as an English one. The most purely English readers generally know enough French to like to know the real name of the book they are reading: and such a course would materially widen our home acquaintance with foreign literature.

PARISIAN WEDDINGS among the humbler classes nearly always take place on a Saturday. Early in the morning may be seen large carriages with white horses and white reins, the coachmen wearing favours and white gloves, driving the bridal party to the *mairie* for the civil marriage, the different couples being ranged in order according to the time of their arrival. Next comes the religious ceremony, followed by the wedding breakfast, after which it is the etiquette to drive in the Bois de Boulogne, stopping for refreshment at one of the *cafés*. Sometimes there are from twenty to thirty wedding parties making the round of the lake in solemn procession. If too poor to afford a carriage, the merry-makers adjourn to the Louvre, or even to the Morgue, or one of the cemeteries. Then comes the great feature of the day, the dinner, generally at a Palais Royal restaurant, the festivities winding up with a dance.



**IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL MEN, STUDENTS OF MEDICINE, and CHEMISTS who dispense Medicine.**

## ADVANCED PHARMACY.

### LACTOPEPTINE

Will be found far superior to all other remedies in Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and kindred diseases. Also, particularly indicated in Anemia, General Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Headache, Vomiting, Nausea, and Impoverished Condition of the blood.

**LACTOPEPTINE is admitted to be the most important product of advanced pharmacy in the treatment of**

**STOMACH AILMENT OR DISEASE, where ALL OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED, and proved ineffectual. More than ONE THOUSAND DOCTORS,**

**TEN THOUSAND CHEMISTS, THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PRESS, have certified as to its remarkable efficacy.**

### DESCRIPTION.

LACTOPEPTINE contains the five active agents of digestion, combined in the same proportion as they exist in the human stomach, and will digest food in a manner identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice.

The component parts of LACTOPEPTINE are as follows:—

- 1.—**PEPSINE** is one of the principal agents of digestion found in the gastric juice, and in conjunction with acid matter present in that secretion, will convert Albumen, Fibrine, Casein, &c., into Peptone.
- 2.—**PANCREATINE** is secreted by the Pancreas. It acts immediately and powerfully upon oily and fatty substances, emulsifying and preparing them for assimilation. It also has the power of digesting all other kinds of food, and has undoubtedly been given this property so as to act upon food that may pass the Pylorus imperfectly digested.
- 3.—**DIASTASE**. Ptyalin is the digestive principle of saliva. It is, however, obviously unobtainable for use medicinally, yet it is unquestionably one of the most important agents of digestion. One part of Ptyalin will change into Dextrine and Glucose 4,000 parts of starch. The starch which exists in Malt a principle called Diastase, which is identical with Ptyalin, and is, therefore, an equally valuable transformer of starch.
- 4.—**SUGAR OF MILK, OR LACTIN**, is a highly assimilable animal sugar, which is of all others the best adapted to the dilution of the concentrated action of the foregoing digestive principles, enabling a more certain and even diffusion of the digestive processes throughout the whole of the food-mass in the stomach.
- 5.—**LACTIC AND HYDROCHLORIC ACIDS** are always found in the gastric juice, and their importance is shown from the fact that Pepsine will not change the character of the food without their presence.

### COMPARISON.

- 1st. It will digest from three to four times more coagulated albumen than ordinary Pepsine.
- 2nd. It will dissolve and prepare for assimilation the oily and fatty portions of food. Pepsine having no action upon this important alimentary article.
- 3rd. It will change the starchy portions of vegetable food into the assimilable form of Glucose.
- 4th. It contains the natural acids secreted by the stomach (Lactic and Hydrochloric), without which Pepsine and Pancreatine will not change the character of coagulated albumen.
- 5th. Experiments will readily show that the digestive power of the ingredients of Lactopeptine, when two or more are combined, is much greater than when separated. Thus 4 grs. of Pepsine and 1 gr. of Pancreatine mixed will dissolve one-third more albumen than the combined digestive power of each agent separately in same length of time.

### ADVANTAGES.

- 1.—To **PHYSICIANS**: Concentration; celerity of action; freedom from neutralising and incompatible diluents; full development of latent power; absolute control of, and uniform results from, combinations with other agents; facility in prescribing without division; certainty of effect. The digestive power of LACTOPEPTINE is much greater than any preparation of Pepsine, as it has the important advantage of dissolving all aliment used by mankind, while Pepsine acts only upon food of a plastic nature. Pepsine is therefore not indicated in any very large class of Dyspeptic cases, while LACTOPEPTINE, containing all the digestive agents found in the system, and capable of dissolving all kinds of food, cannot be administered in cases of genuine Dyspepsia without producing beneficial results.
- 2.—To **CHEMISTS**: Economy; an exact and always reliable base for fine digestive combinations; the entire absence of enfeebling menstrums; the facilities for dispensing.

### OPINIONS.

From *Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery*. "A glance at the Formula of LACTOPEPTINE would convince even the most sceptical of the value of the ingredients, and the skill of its administration. Composed of ptyalin, pepsine, pancreatine, hydrochloric and lactic acids, it is a combination of all the digestive agents, consequently can never be administered without giving the utmost satisfaction, for if there is a deficiency in the system of all or any of these agents, LACTOPEPTINE will supply them, and thus assist in digesting the food enabling the organs that produce these principles of digestion to rest and recuperate their relaxed energies."

From *The British Medical Journal*. "We have submitted the LACTOPEPTINE to trial, and can confidently recommend it."

From *The London Medical Times and Gazette*. "Where we had an opportunity of presenting it, its employment had been decidedly satisfactory."

From *The London Medical Press and Circular*. "Such a formula is a desideratum, considering that the preparations of Pepsine now in use have disappointed the expectations of many practitioners."

From *The Physician and Pharmacist*. "We have no hesitation in affirming that LACTOPEPTINE has proved itself to be the most important addition ever made to our Pharmacopoeia."

**LACTOPEPTINE may be had of** all Chemists. Price 4s. 6d., in Ounce Bottles, with a Dose Measure attached. In Quarter-pound Bottles for dispensing, 14s.; Half-pound ditto, 27s. Sent carriage paid. Each 1-ounce bottle contains forty-eight 10-grain doses. It is agreeable to the taste, and may be taken in either wine or water after Meals. LACTOPEPTINE is prepared solely by

**JOHN M. RICHARDS,**

(SUCCESSOR TO CARRICK, KIDDER AND CO.) Laboratory: GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

**SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.** Members of the Medical Profession not already acquainted with this Medicine are invited to send for Samples and a Pamphlet describing the use of LACTOPEPTINE, and read the testimony of MEDICAL MEN from every part of the world, describing cases and showing results in practice. Correspondence is invited, and every information gladly furnished.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 259. **THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE** for JULY. With Illustrations by GEORGE DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.

**CONTENTS:**  
A Grape from a Thorn. By James Payn. (With an Illustration). Chap. XXVII.—A Female Champion. XXVIII.—Dying Words. XXIX.—A Friend in Need. XXX.—A Charitable Committee. XXXI.—Declined with Thanks.  
Samuel Pepys. The Diary—A Liberal Genius—Respectability.  
Pauline. (A Dramatic Tale. By Julian Hawthorne). I.—The Artist and his Friends. II.—Leaven from America. III.—Artist and Pupil. IV.—The Prima Donna. V.—Diplomatic Service.  
Hector Berlioz: a Biography.  
A New Study of Tennyson.—III.  
Love the Debt. (With an Illustration). Chap. XX.—Won by a Neck. XXI.—Struggle of the Infant Church. XXII.—Mabel's Reprieve.  
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Pl.

Just published, post free, two stamps. **DYSPEPSIA and the SEVERER FORMS OF INDIGESTION.** A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete cure.

Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, 23, Warwick St., Rugby.

BY DR. BARK MEADOWS. Eighth Edition, cloth, post free, 32 stamps.

**ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.** Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic and other reputed specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge Road.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN METHOD,** or a New and Infallible System to LEARN in Three Months how to Read, Write, and Pronounce Correctly the FRENCH LANGUAGE. By J. DE FALLON, B.A., K.L.H. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 791. Price 8s.—London: DULAU and CO., 37, Soho Square.

**BRUSSELS HOTEL DESUEDE,** Rue de l'Évêque.—First-class Establishment, near New Boulevards and Place de la Monnaie.

**JOHN REDFERN and SONS,**

LADIES' TAILORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

26, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.;

AND

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

### WEDDING and Birthday Presents,

at HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly. SETS FOR THE WRITING TABLE, LIBRARY, and BOUDOIR.

In Polished Brass, Bronze, Sevres China, Ormolu and Oxidized Silver, from 21s. to £10.

DRESSING CASES 21s. to £50

TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS 65s. to £50

JEWEL CASES 21s. to £10

DESPATCH BOXES 21s. to £10

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES 45s. 6d. to £5

ENVELOPE CASES 10s. 6d. to £5

INKSTANDS 5s. to £5

CANDLESTICKS, per pair 7s. 6d. to £5

WORK BOXES 15s. to £5

THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND, 10s. to £10.

THE NEW "TANTALUS" BRANDY AND SODA STAND, 15s. 12s. 6d.

THE NEW "TANTALUS" PERFUME STAND, 7s. 10s. 6d.

THE NEW STYLOGRAPHIC PEN, 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., and 16s. 6d.

And a large and choice assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian NOVELTIES, from 5s. to £5.

### RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,

Arms, Coronet, Crest, and Address Dies, Engraved as Gems, from original and artistic designs. NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours, in the first style.

A VISITING CARD PLATE elegantly Engraved, and 200 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.

BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety. H. RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

### WHAT IS YOUR CREST and

WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?—Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold, red, with cres. 20s. Solid gold ring, 18-carat, Hall marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn Street, corner of St. Martin's Lane.

### VISITING CARDS by Culleton.—

Finest quality, 2s. 8d., post free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each. Embossed Envelopes, 100 each. Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn Street, (corner of St. Martin's Lane), W.C.

### CULLETON'S Guinea Box of STATIONERY

contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn Street (corner of St. Martin's Lane).

### GARDNERS' DINNER & TABLE

GLASS SERVICES, free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value. Dinner services from 21s. Table Glass Services, of the best crystal, for 12 persons, complete, 65s. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured photographic sheets and illustrated glass catalogues, sent free.—453 and 451, West Strand, Charing Cross.

### VITREMANIE (Stained Windows).

By this simple process windows may be quickly and richly decorated. Price Lists with instruction free.—London: W.M. BARNARD, 110, Edgware Road.

### ELKINGTON & CO.

ELECTRIC PLATE. SILVER PLATE. CLOCKS and BRONZES.

### ELKINGTON & CO.

TESTIMONIAL PLATE. CUTLERY, &c., &c. Illustrated Catalogues post free.

### SEWILL'S Keyless WATCHES.

Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and Dust Proof, 18-carat cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates. £10/10s., £14/14s., and £17/17s. Ladies' Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5/5s., £6/6s., and £8/8s. Forwarded on receipt of remittance.—J. SEWILL, 30, Cornhill, London, and 61, South Castle Street, Liverpool. Illus. Catalogue Free.

### THE UNIVERSAL OPINION OF

EVERYBODY who has tried Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS is that they are unequalled for BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, WIND, SPASMS, GIDDINESS, LIZZINESS OF THE EYES, &c., having proved effective in many cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION and GENERAL DEBILITY. They act mildly on the bowels without griping, give tone to the stomach, thus invigorating the constitution and strengthening the whole nervous system. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour Place, London, W. Sold everywhere. The genuine are in square green packages.

## LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

### GLYKALINE,

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, Cures Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, and Respiratory Ailments.

### GLYKALINE effectually relieves

Disorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent in the winter, averts Diphtheria, and unfailingly clears the bronchial tubes. By its use Colds are cured in a few hours. As a most efficacious remedy, GLYKALINE is unprecedented.

### INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL

"TALON ROUGE," writing in *Vanity Fair*, under date March 17, 1877, says: "This medicine has the valuable property of curing cold in the head. The man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I awoke with the feeling of a general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy. BEFORE NIGHT I WAS CURED. It is a colourless, tasteless fluid, called GLYKALINE." The unsolicited correspondent of *Vanity Fair* bears testimony that three drops of the Specific, taken at intervals of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of colds. He writes disinterestedly, "desiring," as he says, "only to make known the healing properties of GLYKALINE, and so to confer a boon on the suffering human race."

**GLYKALINE is the surest and speediest Remedy,** and all who suffer from obstructed breathing should use it. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

### NEURALINE,

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, Cures (and instantly relieves) Toothache, Neuralgia, and Nerve Pains.

### NEURALINE is recognised as a

reliable Specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and corresponding disorders. It relieves INSTANTANEOUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted.

### NEURALINE never fails to give

relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly celebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light-house, Island of Lewis, N.B.: "Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY SHE HAD EVER APPLIED. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

### AUROSINE,

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, Preserves the Hands, the Skin, and the Lips.

### AUROSINE quickly removes Chaps,

Unsignificance, and Roughness of Skin, effects of sea-air, &c., (especially in Winter) protects the exposed cuticle from atmospheric attacks and the influences of exposure. It renders the surface of the skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, while in no degree impeding the perspiration of the skin. AUROSINE is pleasant to use and agreeable in its perfume, while colourless and not greasy. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. by post, 1s. 4d.

### ANTISEPTIC TINCTURE,

A LIQUID DENTIFRICE. The Best Elixir for the Teeth and Gums.

This elegant and approved preparation may be used in all confidence. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth, guards them against decay, improves and preserves the enamel, and hardens the Gums, while benefitting their colour. As an astringent, antiseptic, and detergent, the Dentifrice is widely esteemed and in increasing demand. It effectually disguises the odour of Tobacco. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.

### BERBERINE,

FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS. A new and invaluable discovery, alleviating and removing Headache, Constipation, Derangement of the Liver, Biliousness, and Nausea. This preparation, by stimulating the Stomach, promotes its healthy action, removing Bile, Giddiness, and the feeling of Prostration. BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and Pains in the Back; while against Indigestion and concomitant evils it stands unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.

### OZONISED OIL,

THE NEW PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR. By the use of this Oil, not only is the Hair nourished and its natural appearance improved, but decay and weakness are arrested, the growth excited, and prejudicial influences eradicated. It is proportionally welcome to all who complain of their Hair falling off, as OZONISED OIL distinctly and speedily strengthens the fibre, while merely requiring to be well brushed into the roots. The New Preparation is NOT A DYE, and may be used with perfect safety. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.

### ODONTALGIC ESSENCE

FOR THE TEETH. Will be found most serviceable wherever there exists evidence of decay. This liquid stopping protects the exposed nerves from cold or foreign substances (as crumbs), and while giving security and ease, causes no discomfort. The Essence cures Toothache, and does not impair mastication. The application is simple. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.

### CHILBLAIN LINIMENT,

TESTED AND APPROVED. The experience of a steadily increasing demand during the past several Winters sufficiently proves that this most serviceable but unobtainable Remedy for Chilblains speedily effects their removal, and soothes their painful and irritating sensations. Complete directions with the bottles. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.

### CHILDREN'S POWDERS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED. These powders are applicable to both Children and Adults. They are very effective in expelling worms, especially the smaller kinds (known as Ascarides) which are the pests of infants. Intestinal worms of larger dimensions are got rid of by the use of these Powders with remarkable facility, and consequently adults or persons in years will obtain relief, the efficacy of the preparation (CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM) being quite unquestionable. While the appetite and general health are improved, together with tone to the system, the Powders create no nausea, and are in no way dangerous. Directions with each box. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, free.

### PHOSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GENERAL PREVENTION. This reliable Specific possesses numerous important features. It removes Lassitude, braces the system, relieves Headache, tranquillises the Sleep, soothes the nerves, strengthens the Memory, equalises the Spirits, and thus is a corrective of Nervousness, Excitement, and Depression. Sufferers from Exhaustion and Brain-weakness will gain speedy relief. Directions with each bottle. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 3s., and 5s.

### THE NEW TOILET REQUISITE.

### DORÉ'S GLYCERINE SOAP

(TRANSPARENT). This specially-useful and very beautiful preparation by its moderate price and intrinsic value has already become a favourite in popular and fashionable circles. It purifies and softens the skin, removes Roughness, prevents Chaps and the effects of exposure, is delightful to use and of beautiful appearance. DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP is sold in Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each; in Bars, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; in Shaving Socks, 6d. and 1s.; and in Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. All Chemists, and by

### LEATH and ROSS, HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

5, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 26, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

## TO LADIES.

EGERTON BURNETT'S Pure Wool Best Dye Black Serges, as supplied by him for Court Mourning, are in great demand. A variety of qualities from 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Ladies who have a preference for black should write for patterns direct to

EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

## ROBERT ROBERTS and CO.'S

### CELEBRATED TEAS.

TWELVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS CARRIAGE PAID. Samples and Price Lists free by post. Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool. ESTABLISHED 1840. No Agents. All communications and orders direct.

### MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE COR-DIAL, also Aromatic, Clove, Jargonelle, Peppermint, Pineapple, Quinine, Raspberry, Sarsaparilla, also Lime Fruit Bitters.

Beverages for all Seasons, for all Classes, and at all times.

### PURE LIME-FRUIT CORDIALS.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALCOHOL. Retail of Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., everywhere. Sole Consignees—EVANS, SONS, and CO., Liverpool; EVANS, LESCHNER, and WEBB, London; H. SUGDEN, EVANS, and CO., Montreal, Canada. London Depot: 60, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

### VIN-SANTE

The Most Perfect Astringent Non-Alcoholic Beverage. SWEET OR DRY. Containing HYPOPHOSPHITES. Non-Alcoholic, Sparkling, Delicious, Exhilarating, Grateful, for Balls, Picnics, Dinners, Suppers, at Homes, at Clubs, Restaurants, and at all times. Sold Retail in Champagne Quarts, at 10s. 6d. per dozen; Pint ditto, 6s. 6d. By Grocers, Druggists, Wine Merchants, &c., everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers—THE VIN-SANTE AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMPANY, Limited. Sole Wholesale Agents—EVANS, SONS, and CO., Liverpool. London Depot: 60, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

### CHOCOLAT MENIER.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

### CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded

Twenty-eight PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 18,000,000lb.

### CHOCOLAT MENIER, Paris,

London, New York. Sold Everywhere. Wholesale, 49, 51, and 53, Southwark Street, S.F.

### ALBA FLOUR.

FOR PASTRY, 5 lbs. Bag, 15, 14 lbs. 5, 25, 7d. Address: ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool Road, London, N.

### SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet weakened with Starch, &c., and really cheaper. The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER," and invaluable for Invalids and Children. Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful in Breakfast cup costing less than a halfpenny. In tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

### GLACIALINE.

Patent, 1876, was awarded the Silver Medal at the National Fisheries Exhibition. The only perfect Food Preservative, is tasteless, odourless, harmless.

GLACIALINE for MILK.—No more Sour Milk if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for BUTTER.—No more Rancid Butter if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for EGGS.—No more Bad Eggs if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for MEAT.—No more Tainted Meat if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for FISH.—No more Tainted Fish if you use GLACIALINE.

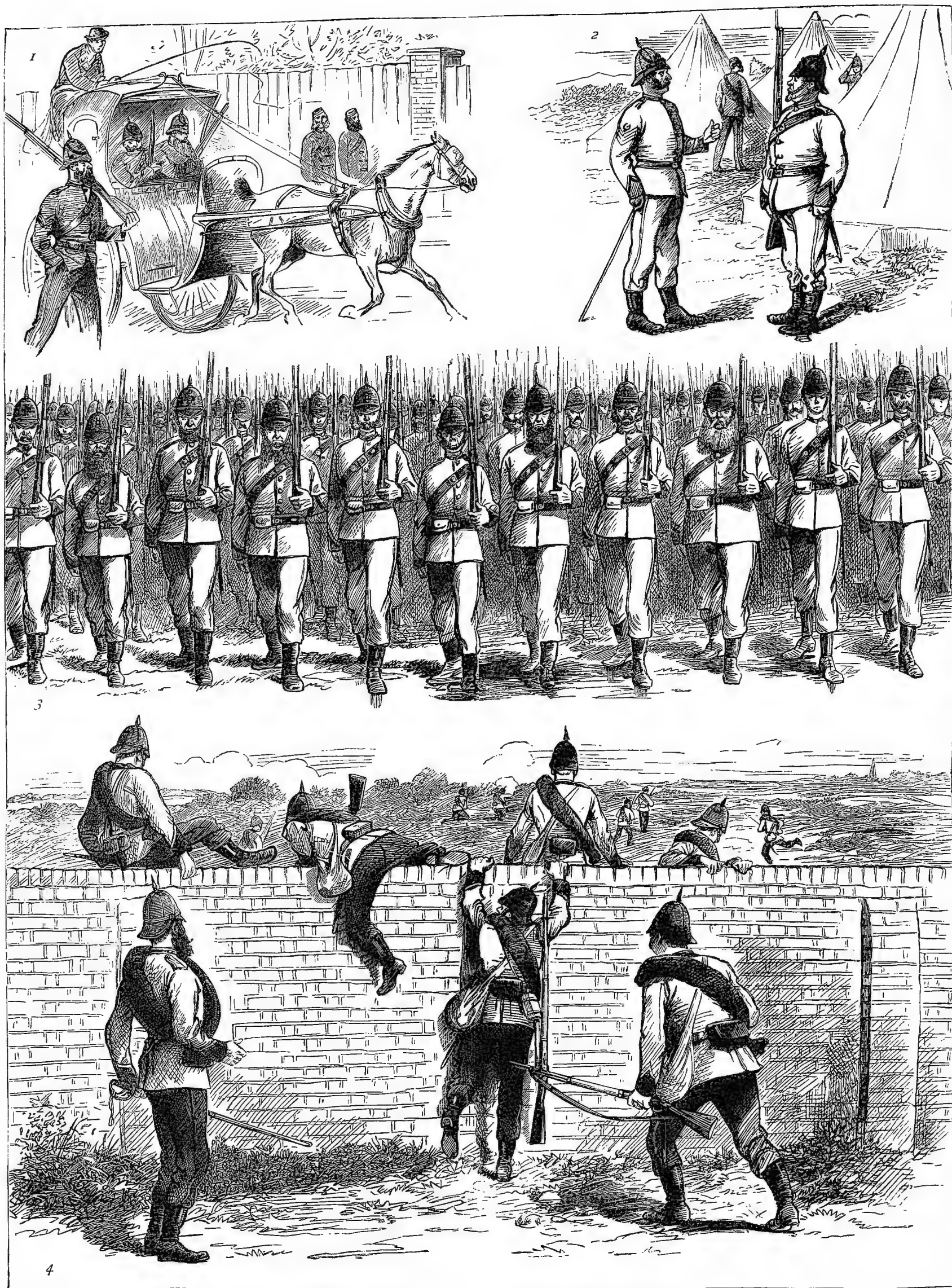
GLACIALINE for WINES.—No more Sour Wine if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for SOUPS.—No more Sourness in Soups or Pies if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE.—The "Lancet" says:—An enormous amount of sickness and death would be prevented by simply using a small quantity of this perfectly harmless Glacialine.

GLACIALINE is sold by all chemists and druggists, grocers and Italian warehousemen. In packets, 2s.; in canisters, 2s. 3d.

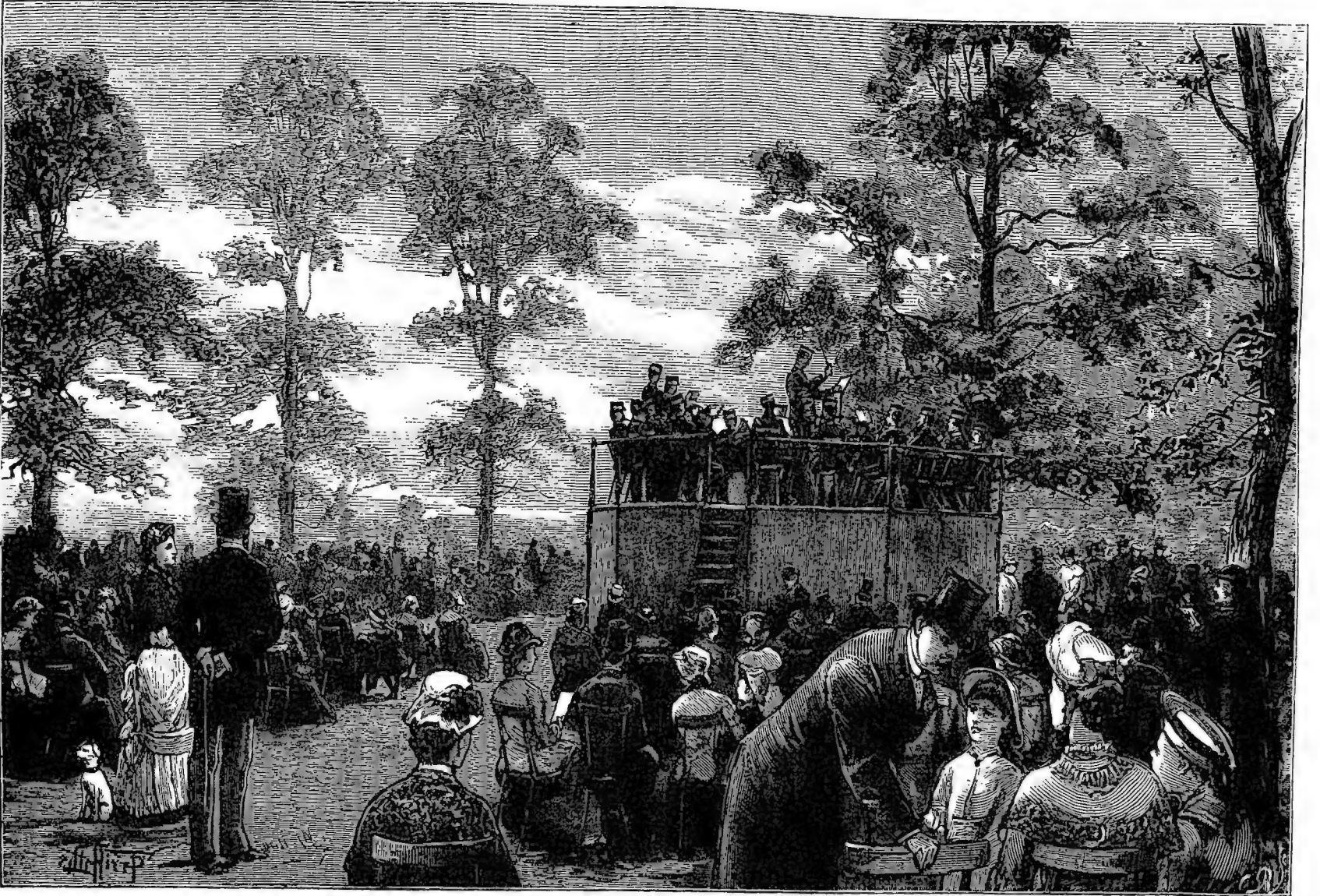




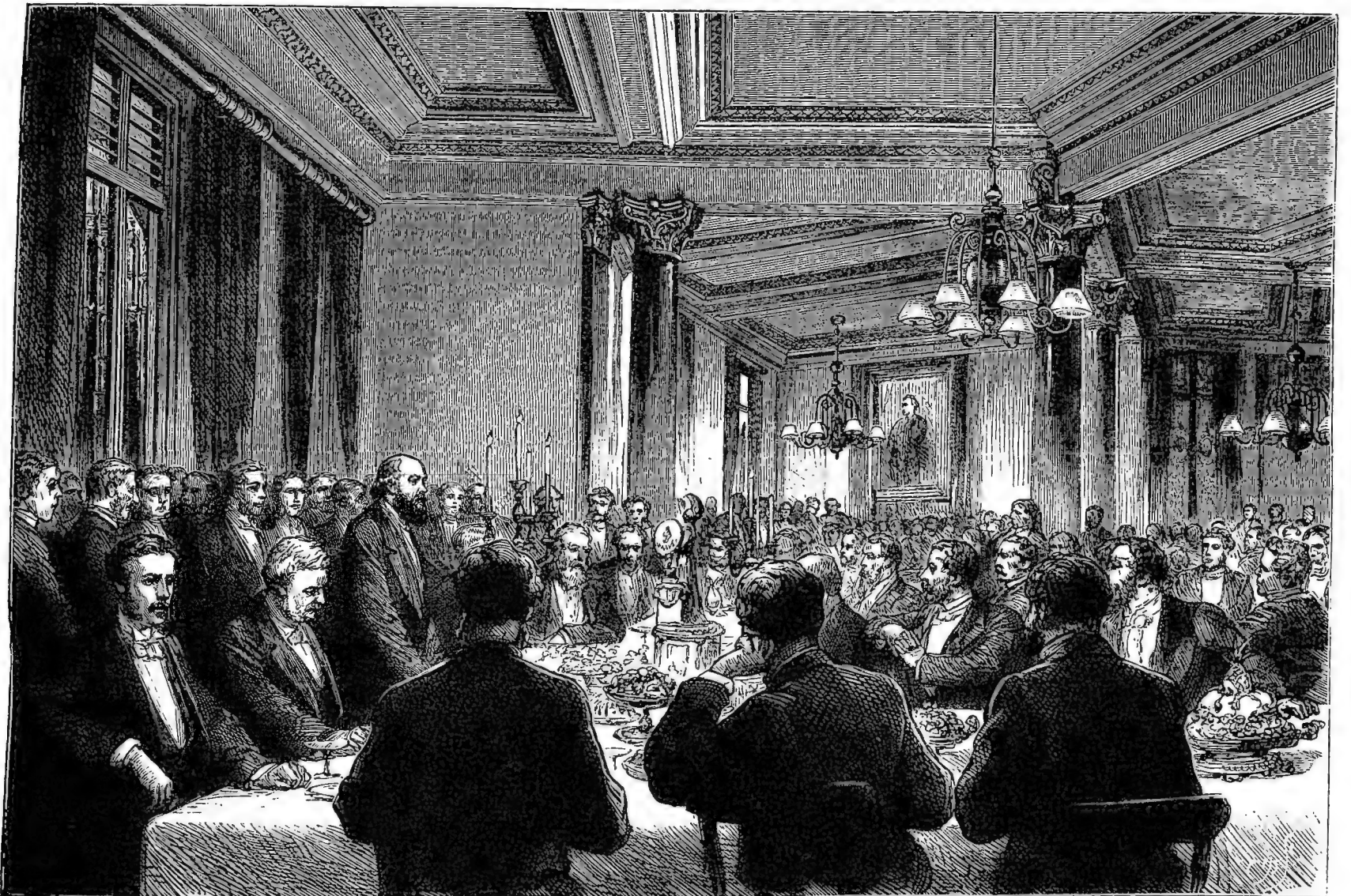
1. Going to the Station.—2. "Why Didn't You Salute that Officer?" "What! Salute our Tom?"—3. Ready to go through Fire or Water.—4. "Hi, Bill—I Mean Captain, Give Me a Leg Up."

# A FIELD-DAY WITH THE VOLUNTEERS





OUTDOOR ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE PEOPLE—THE BAND IN HYDE PARK



BANQUET TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AND SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT THE ST. STEPHEN'S CLUB



cans in which fruit, fish, and meat are now imported here from America and from our colonies may be reckoned by the million. But it is not always an easy matter to get at their contents, for the various tin-openers only do their work at the risk of torn hands and fingers. Mr. Griffin's newly-invented can may be described as self-opening. The lid is soldered to a bevelled shoulder which terminates the edge of the can. A simple blow on the top causes this shoulder to act as a wedge, the line of solder is thereupon broken, and the lid can then be lifted off.

Mr. G. P. Yeats, of Great Malvern, sends us an interesting account of a storm which occurred at Worcester a few weeks back, and which was accompanied by the curious phenomenon of a shower of shell fish. There seems to be no doubt that a waterspout burst over the place, and there deposited its freight of living periwinkles "sweetly smelling of the sea." We regret that we have no space to quote our correspondent's communication at length.

Mr. Edmund J. Spitta, L.R.C.P., has invented a new form of mercurial thermometer, which registers both the maximum and minimum temperatures. The bulb is divided into two equal portions or limbs which stand side by side, but are connected below. From the right hand bulb rises the tube, which at a height of nine inches is bent down, and reaches nearly to the bulb. Here it is again bent upwards, and crowned with a counter-pressure bulb. So that the instrument seems to have three parallel tubes—the last merely acting as a compensating agency. The tube is filled partly with mercury and partly with spirit—the registration being effected in the usual manner by steel indicators. The instrument is said to act in a most satisfactory manner, and will doubtless be of great value to meteorological observers. It is not patented, and is manufactured by Mr. Wilson, of Wilson Street, Gray's Inn Road.

The manufacture of a monster weapon on a new principle known as the Lyman-Haskell Multicharge gun, has been commenced at the Reading Iron Works. The bore of this novel weapon will be furnished with chambers or pockets, containing each a charge of powder, in order that the speed of the ball may be accelerated during its passage through the tube. The inventor hopes to obtain a range of from ten to twelve miles, and to be able to penetrate two feet of armour-plating. It is evident that a marksman of exceptionally good eyesight will be required for long ranges.

Mr. Galton has for some years been engaged in producing what he calls composite portraits. These he obtains by taking on one photographic plate copies of so many negatives—the latter being so accurately registered that the eyes, nose, and other features fall in the same place. Each negative has a fractional exposure before it is replaced by another, and in this way the composite picture presents the salient points of each. Such pictures will form interesting studies to the physiognomist, and also to the physician in tracing peculiarities of expression due to any particular form of mental or bodily disease. It is suggested in the *Photographic News* that the method might have a still wider application,—that photographers might be furnished with different negatives representing types of beauty, and that these should be used to blend with the images of their less gifted customers, just as faulty wine is blended with that of superior quality to make it pleasing to the taste. T. C. H.

**AGONY APPEALS FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.**—The time has again arrived for the periodical appeals in the newspapers in behalf of the children of the poorest of the poor, so that they may enjoy the rare luxury of a day's outing. Such help for the helpless may as reasonably be solicited for the poor little alleyite to enable him to partake of a treat of fresh air, as that he may indulge in a feed of roast beef and plum pudding at Christmas time; but it is to be regretted for the children's sake that their friends do not state the case of their unfortunate clients in less extravagant language. They seem to be impressed with the idea that the more powerfully they put the screw on, in a manner of speaking, the more abundant will be the financial yield, and the consequence is they not unfrequently overdo it. One gentleman, a house-to-house missionary, writes this week urging the charitable that but for timely aid "three hundred little children, the majority of whom never yet saw a green field, will be doomed to remain pent up through all the long sultry summer in these stifling courts and alleys where no verdant thing is ever seen except the stagnant kennel," while another pleader implores those who can afford it, and who have little ones of their own, "to give a little, so that the eyes of the ragged flock in his charge may for once in their miserable lives be gladdened with the sight of green hedgerows, and that they may have more convincing proof than hearsay that wild birds sing in the boughs." Now to talk, in these days of public parks—and where is the district that cannot boast of one, or at all events of being within a mile or so of one? of children who have never yet seen a field or meadow, or to whom grass is a mystery, is to talk simply nonsense. And it is equally absurd to make it appear that there is to be found amongst the whole ragamuffin tribe a single one old enough to enjoy a day in the country who is not well aware that there are wild chaffinches and larks and linnets as well as tame, inasmuch as there is hardly a slum in all London that does not harbour a vagabond birdcatcher who nets or snares for the "trade." A plain statement of the necessities of each case would answer the purpose far better than all such hysterical beseeching. Nobody grudges poor little children a day's romp in the field or forest, and there are very few who would not willingly spare a trifle to assist the promoters of the good work, but such a transparent piling up of the agony is apt to set persons of a suspicious tendency pondering.

**STREET ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION.**—It will probably not very much astonish practical-minded persons to hear that the Society for the Prevention of Street Accidents is on the verge of dissolution. The intentions of its promoters were of course highly praiseworthy, but there were many who from the first regarded the scheme as savouring somewhat of Quixotism. That street accidents are in some instances preventable no one will deny, and it is equally true that there would be a great deal more of the disaster in question were it not for the admirable police arrangements observed in all the most crowded thoroughfares of London. The especially perilous passes—and they may be counted in dozens—are guarded with much care and diligence. Seemingly at great risk to their own personal safety, constables are posted in the thickest of the traffic, and exercise despotic authority over horse drivers of every degree. My Lord Fitzbatleaxe's coachman finds no more favour with the stern policeman on duty at the cross-roads near the Mansion House or at the foot of London Bridge than the humble costermonger, anxious to urge his donkey homeward with the market purchases. The inexorable man in blue has but to hold up a finger, and the vehicular line is straightway severed, and cabmen may chafe and draymen may growl, but neither one nor the other dare advance a yard until the threatened tangle has been set straight, and the way is clear again. An increased number of policemen,—trained men, well acquainted with the arduous business of regulating highway traffic, would probably render the still lamentably long list of street accidents lighter than at present, but it was hardly to be hoped that private enterprise, however zealous and diligent in well-doing, could effect such an improvement. In the first place, the staff of officers necessary for the service would be so large, that for mere wages hundreds of pounds a week would be required, to say nothing of the costs of police-court prosecutions which would necessarily be a formidable item of expense, and in the next place, such a scheme could never succeed unless those responsible for it worked in harmony with the police. This last could scarcely be expected. The Prevention of Street Accidents Society could carry out its humane intentions only by the

employment of private detectives who would keep an even sharper look-out than the constabulary for reckless and drunken drivers, and for ill-conditioned individuals whose wilful misconduct places the lives of the out-door public in danger, and it is but natural that the men of the regular police army should look with dislike on what they would regard as a meddling with their duties. Besides, after all, the two great causes of street accidents are panic and rashness on the part of the public themselves, and these are human weaknesses that no Society, however well organised, can hope to cope with or cure.

**COFFEE TAVERNS AT THE SEASIDE.**—Friends of the coffee-tavern movement will be glad to hear that it is endeavouring to push its way beyond the boundary lines originally laid down. The scheme was based on the desirability of providing the working-classes in the immediate neighbourhood of their places of employment with refreshment houses where they could take their meals in the day-time, and smoke their pipes, and indulge in simple games and entertaining reading, without those temptations that are inseparable from the public-house. As a safeguard against backsliding it is now proposed to establish temperance taverns at the most popular seaside resorts. [That all work and no play is not calculated to promote sprightliness in our Jacks and Jills of the labour mill is granted by the champions of "the cup that cheers," &c. At the same time they claim acceptance for an equally venerable saw—"It is good to be merry and wise." A man with his wife and family may leave London for his hard-earned holiday trip steadfastly resolved to abstain from everything more intoxicating than tea, coffee, and cocoa, but country lanes are apt to be dusty, and there is an aridness in sea air that enhances the beguiling of the publican's cool and shining measure with the foaming head, and when a thirsty soul has to pass perhaps half-a-dozen cosy dozy wayside hostelrys, in front of which a signboard creaks a welcome, his staunchness is sorely tried, and he will be the more likely to yield by reason of his being able to plead circumstances over which he had no control. If matters progress as they have begun, however, this last excuse will be no longer tenable. Cowes has its coffee palace, and even modest Shanklin aspires to extinguish the demon Alcohol in the fragrant tea urn. The teetotal interest at Shanklin may be limited, but it is actuated by principles that, if more pretentious towns and cities emulated them, would prevent much loss and disappointment. The promoters of the "Dorking Coffee Tavern Company" at Shanklin have neither the hope nor the desire to make any profit out of the venture. Indeed, as the good vicar expresses it, to make the affair a financial success would be one of the worst things that could happen. To quote from the rev. gentleman's speech as reported in the *Shanklin Weekly News*, "when he saw a thing flourishing and bringing in its twenty-five per cent., he began to doubt after all whether there was any great moral good attending it; and he could not help thinking that the Wicked One winked at such an undertaking, on the ground that the greater the success of the movement the greater the danger of those engaged in it falling through acquiring an inordinate love of money." There are companies in the metropolis who would have no objection to the Wicked One winking himself into a condition of hopeless ophthalmia could they secure half the handsome dividend hinted at.



**THE LORE OF THE LILY.**—As June is the month of rose, so may July be claimed as the lily month. The connection between the flower and the season is natural, most lilies being in full flower in July. Tradition has entwined this, as in the old distich,

Against St. Swithun's hasty showers  
The Lily white reigns queen of the flowers.

This connection, like several others, is sanctified by religious custom. The festival of the Visitation, occurring on the 2nd July, was naturally appropriate for decking the churches with lilies, the dedication of the flower to the Blessed Virgin being of very early date, and probably taking its origin from the old fancy which Coventry Patmore has enshrined in the lines,

Our Lady, full of grace,  
Who left the lily in her body's lien.

In the Greek Church, at marriage ceremonies, the bride and bridegroom are crowned by the priest with a wreath of lilies interwoven with wheat-ears. Prosperity and purity of life are symbolised, but the custom is probably a Pagan survival rather than a Christian rite. In Germany the lily and the white rose are regarded as emblems of the disembodied soul, and one of these flowers, so popular tradition avers, has often been found, left by no mortal hand, on the favourite chair of one soon to die. It is regarded as very unfortunate to fall when carrying a lily, an idea in which once more may be traced that connection between the lily and purity which Nature itself has established.

**FERNS.**—Have any of our readers tried propagating ferns from cuttings of the fronds? We recently cut off about three inches of a bipinnate frond. The *pinnæ* of one side were cut off, the rib laid lengthwise, with its extremities a little deeper in the soil, and an inverted tumbler put over to keep it moist. In a short time, small fronds were developed from the base of the remaining *pinnæ*.

**A NEW MANURE** is coming into use in France. It is made of rags, under some special process, whereby they are steamed and compressed through the action of powerful engines, and under great heat. The *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, a most conservative and cautious magazine in matters agricultural, gives the "Azotine" high praise, expressing an opinion (after practical experiments) that to a large extent it may replace the dearer guano. If our contemporary is exact in its experiments, azotine may turn out a valuable discovery.

**HOPS.**—The market for hops during June was rather busy, and demand has been in advance of the supply. Prices vary from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* for Kentish, from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* for Sussex, and from 7*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* for Worcester hops. The condition of the gardens in the various hop-growing districts has improved considerably of late, and although the crop may not be a very large one, a full yield is generally anticipated. We are sorry to say that a rather serious acreage of hop-land is farmed but poorly, so that the advantages of soil and weather are by no means made the most of.

**HAY-MAKING** is proceeding with the utmost activity. The cut on the upland pastures is very light, but riverside and low-lying land yields well. Clover is not generally dense or heavy, yet quite excellent fields are by no means infrequent. The hay crop is healthy, good, palatable food this year, and this will go a long way towards atoning for some deficiency in bulk.

**POTATOES** have come very irregularly; the dry weather must needs tell upon the crop. In a few districts this crop is well spoken of, but, on the whole, hopes are not high.

**AUSTRALIAN TREFOIL.**—A Sussex correspondent tells us he sowed in April last a small patch of Australian trefoil or shamrock, and it was fully ready to be mown on the 1st of July. He reports that those who have seen it say they have never seen anything else produce so much feed in so short a space of time.

**THE DAIRY.**—We understand that Mr. Thomas Carrick has established at Low Row, near Bampton, a large model dairy.

Visitors, by writing beforehand, can be admitted to view the operations, and we hope the venture will prove instructive to many a Northern farmer. The Schwartz system will be used in the dairy.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** has lost over a hundred members in the past year. This is a grave matter, indicating an increasing state of agricultural depression.

**PENRITH FARMERS' CLUB** has made a strong protest against the exclusion of Cumberland and Westmoreland farmers from the Scotch cattle markets. When cattle disease was raging in Cumberland the restrictions had every justification; but the hereditary jealousies of the two sides of the Border should not be allowed to perpetuate a grievous restraint long after the actual occasion for the measure in question has become extinct.

**THE GENTLE ART.**—A consignment of two thousand young fry of trout have arrived at Sunbury from Huddersfield. They were a free gift to the Thames from Mr. Littlewood. They have been placed in the Thames in the most healthy condition. There was no loss in their removal, nor has there been since their introduction to their new home.—Mr. Thomas Ford has just written a little work on "Trout Fishing," which brother enthusiasts will doubtless appreciate. The author is especially great in mountain and "burn" fishing, which is, perhaps, the most "brisk" branch of the art; at the same time no description of fishing needs more care and the craft on the part of the angler.—The high price of fish, and the monopoly established by leading dealers, have excited so much dissatisfaction this season that Parliament is likely to be moved on the subject. The St. James's Vestry (Westminster) have decided to demand the abolition of the monopoly of inlets within seven miles round London now claimed by the City Corporation.



**QUILTER v. MAPLESON.**—The decision given by Lord Coleridge in this case on Monday will have the effect of making leases look more sharply after the minor covenants of their leases, which sometimes are taken more to be a matter of form than they really are. Mr. Mapleson, as lessee of the Italian Opera House in the Haymarket, for a time allowed the policies of insurance on the theatre to lapse; and although at the present time the premiums have been paid, and the building is fully insured, the Court has decided that the lease has been forfeited on account of the omission to fulfil, even for a time, the special covenant in the lease regarding insurance. The decision seems specially hard upon Mr. Mapleson, who doubtless had a large premium to pay on taking over the lease, which is now sacrificed.

**ALTERING BANK NOTES.**—Another case of considerable interest and importance to the mercantile community came before Lord Coleridge on the same day. Some Bank of England notes had been issued in payment of forged bills of exchange. The forgers, after getting possession of the bank notes, in order to render them more difficult to trace to their hands, altered the numbers of the notes before putting them in circulation. On presentation of the notes at the Bank by *bonâ fide* holders payment was refused. The question to be decided was as to whether the mere alteration of the numbers could be reckoned an alteration in a "material particular." Lord Coleridge was of opinion it was not, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Bankers hitherto have been in the habit of recording the numbers of all the notes they issue, but if the numbers of notes can be altered with impunity one of the safeguards against fraud is thereby removed.

**A SANGUINE VIEW.**—Mr. Justice Williams cheered the hearts of litigants the other day by saying that he saw no reason why the Courts at Westminster should not be able during the present sittings entirely to clear away all the business ready for hearing. If this can really be accomplished—and who is better able to judge than his lordship?—it will say much for the steady hard work of the Bench, when the vast arrears at the beginning of the year are considered. Before the end of this month, too, fourteen of our judges go from Westminster on circuit, leaving only five in town, there being still a vacant seat on the Bench. If Mr. Justice Williams's prediction is really to be verified, the Courts will have a busy time during these hot July days.

**RAILWAY ASSAULTS.**—It is high time that the bullies so frequently met in railway carriages should receive a sharp lesson, such as might act as a deterrent on all similarly disposed. An atrocious case of this kind came before the Warrington Police Court the other day. The prosecutor, a clergyman named Holt, was travelling in a third-class carriage between Liverpool and Manchester. The prisoner, a manufacturer of ice creams, was in the same compartment. The latter jostled the clergyman, and on being politely remonstrated with struck Mr. Holt three violent blows that stunned him, blood flowing freely from his head, and then placed himself so that no one could touch the communicating-cord with the guard. In cases of this sort the usual plea is insanity or drunkenness. In the present instance drunkenness was urged. Two months' hard labour is surely too light a sentence for such an offence. On Monday evening an assault of a similar nature was committed in a third-class carriage on the Brighton line between New Cross and Croydon. The Brighton Railway Company are prosecuting.

**STEAM TRICYCLES.**—The perils of our highways for pedestrians are numerous enough already without adding new dangers. It comes, therefore, as a piece of good news to pedestrians that steam tricycles, according to the Lord Chief Justice's decision, are under the operation of the Locomotive Acts, and must accordingly be attended by three persons, and must not go at a greater speed than two miles an hour.

**OUR NEIGHBOUR'S CATS.**—How far a householder persecuted by his neighbour's pets has the right of exercising chastisement, or executing summary revenge, is a question that in England opens up a vista of tedious and costly legal proceedings. A case came before the Sheriff at Airdrie a few days ago, in which a man was sued for destroying his neighbour's favourite cat. It was, however, proved that the cat was caught in the act of killing some chickens, and was drowned for its misdeeds. The Sheriff thought the sentence of death was just, refused damages, and found the defender entitled to expenses. Sentiment does not count for much in legal matters north of the Tweed.

**NEWSPAPER LIBELS.**—The waste of time in our Courts consumed in deciding cases of newspaper libels has frequently and most necessarily been commented upon. The proposed Newspaper Libel and Registration Act has a very important and sensible clause bearing on this subject. It is to the effect that the consent of the Attorney-General must be obtained before criminal proceedings can be taken against any proprietor, publisher, or editor of a newspaper. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the public and of the Press, that the Act may speedily become law.

**RECKLESS DRIVING** is causing great annoyance in Hong-Kong, the obstructions being, however, no wheeled vehicles, but the Japanese *jinrickshas* or hand-carriages, which crowd the streets, and hustle the passers-by most unceremoniously. Over seventeen Coolies were fined in one single day for reckless driving, and moreover these *jinricksha* drivers wage pitched battles for the possession of any desirable fare, such as strangers to Hong-Kong.



NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.  
Now ready at all the Libraries.  
**RESEDA.** By Mrs. Randolph,  
Author of "Gentiana," &c. 3 vols.  
LOVE, HONOUR, AND OBEY. By IZA DUFFUS  
HARDY. 3 vols.  
AMONG THE HILLS. By E. FRANCES POYNTER,  
Author of "My Little Lady," &c. 2 vols.  
SYDNEY. By GEORGINA M. CRAIK. 3 vols.  
A MAN'S MISTAKE. By the Author of "St.  
Olave's," &c. 3 vols. [Next week  
HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough St.

**POPULAR NOVELS AT ALL  
LIBRARIES.**  
**KING LAZARUS.** By James  
LEITH DERWENT. 3 vols.  
**LIEUTENANT BARNABAS.** By  
FRANK BARRETT. 3 vols.  
**THE CAMERONIANS.** By James  
GRANT. 3 vols.  
**TWO PRETTY GIRLS.** By  
Miss LEWIS. 3 vols.  
**FICKLE FORTUNE.** By Ernest  
WERNER. 2 vols.  
RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington St.

**THE ROSES OF FIFTY YEARS**  
are enumerated in a Synoptical Catalogue in the  
GARDENER'S MAGAZINE of SATURDAY, July  
9th. Lovers of the Queen of Flowers will find this list  
of great value, as representative of some 1,500 or more  
varieties, as also of their Raisers, and the Chronological  
sequence of their Production. As a body of statistical  
information on Garden Roses the list is as unique as it  
is comprehensive. Specimen copy post free 2½d.  
Office, 4, Ave Maria Lane, London, E.C.; and of all  
News-vendors.

**THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.**  
America's Humorous and Literary Paper. Articles  
by M. O'NEIL, MARK TWAIN, and other Brilliant Writers.  
Sold only by BRONSON HOWARD. Ask your Newsagent  
for a copy.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER, for BATHS and other pur-  
poses, 41, Cheapside.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

**MAUGHAN'S PATENT GEYSER**  
—THE INSTANTANEOUS WATER  
HEATER.

## THE WILLCOX and GIBBS

### "AUTOMATIC"

SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Owing to the Self-Regulating character of its con-  
struction, is so simple that the most inexperienced can  
at once do perfect work upon it—work of perfect  
Beauty, Security, and Durability—a quality possessed  
EXCLUSIVELY by this Sewing Machine.

Its simplicity, Silence, and exceptional Utility fit  
it pre-eminently for use alike in Mansion, Cottage, and  
Workroom.

## THE WILLCOX and GIBBS

### "AUTOMATIC"

SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

On account of its instant readiness for use, wide  
adaptability to various kinds of work, and the saving it  
effects in time and labour, is found to be at once the  
most useful and economical of Sewing Machines.

In elegance of Design and perfection of Finish its  
excellence is unquestioned; and its constant efficiency  
and unfailing accuracy become apparent upon a short  
trial.

## THE WILLCOX and GIBBS

### "AUTOMATIC"

SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Embodies a great advance in sewing mechanism, by  
which all difficulty in the use of a Sewing Machine is  
totally obviated, and the operation simplified to a mar-  
vellous extent.

It is always ready for use, and no preparatory experi-  
ments or testing are necessary when work is to be done,  
but a saving of time is effected in doing even a few  
inches of sewing.

## THE WILLCOX and GIBBS

### "AUTOMATIC"

SILENT SEWING MACHINE

Does not interfere with the ordinary domestic  
occupations; Reading, Music, and Conversation can be  
continued during its use, and the sleeping infant is not  
awakened.

It never fails, with the most ordinary care, even in  
the hands of beginners, to produce perfect work—work  
which has all the elasticity and security of the best  
knitting.

**FREE TRIAL AT HOME, before**  
purchase for a Month, long enough to test both  
Machine and Sewing.

**CARRIAGE PAID (both ways if**  
the machine is not desired after trial).

**PRICE LISTS POST FREE, and**  
any particulars desired before or after purchase.

## WILLCOX and GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

**LONDON,**

150, CHEAPSIDE, Chief Office for Europe.  
135, REGENT STREET, W.

**MANCHESTER,**

10, CROSS STREET, Royal Exchange.

**GLASGOW,**

115, HOPE STREET, corner Bothwell Street.

**BRIGHTON,**

32, NEW ROAD (facing North Street).

**CANTERBURY,**

15, MERCERY LANE.

**NOTTINGHAM,**

19, MARKET STREET.

**CERTIFIED AGENT IN EVERY**  
TOWN.

## NOTICE.

**JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.**

**BEG to GIVE NOTICE  
THAT THEIR USUAL  
STOCKTAKING SALE**

**WILL BE ON  
WEDNESDAY,**

**THURSDAY, and**

**FRIDAY,**

**THE 13th, 14th, and 15th JULY.**

**ON FRIDAY, the 15th,**

**WILL BE INCLUDED**

**A NUMBER of ODD LOTS of**

**CHINA and GLASS,**

**BEING the RESIDUE of**

**MESSRS. COPELAND and**

**SON'S STOCK.**

**TOTTENHAM HOUSE,**

**TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.**

**ALLISON and CO., REGENT**

**HOUSE, REGENT STREET.**

**ALLISON and CO.'S ANNUAL**

**SUMMER SALE has now COMMENCED,**

**and will be continued during the month. As a few of**

**the SPECIALITIES may be mentioned—COLOURED**

**BROCHE SILKS, at 3s. 9½d., worth from 5s. 6d. to**

**6s. 6d.; BLACK DAMASKE SILKS, at 4s. 9d. and**

**5s. 9d.; BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, at 3s. 9d.;**

**COLOURED DITO, very cheap; 24-inch GROS**

**GRAINS, at 3s. 9½d., worth 5s. 6d.; and a**

**special assortment at 2s. 11½d., unusually cheap;**

**BLACK STRIPED VELVETS, at 3s. 9d., worth**

**6s. 6d.; BROCHE DITO, at 6s. 9d., worth 9s. 6d.**

**DRESS MATERIALS, Zephyr Cloths, and Scotch**

**Ginghams, from 6½d. a yard. Pompadour Satens,**

**best quality, from 11½d.; Zephyr Costumes, 3s. 6d.;**

**Pompadour Satens, trimmed lace, 4s.; Embroidered**

**French Lawn (unmade), 21s.; Carmen Robes, with**

**scarves, 25s. 6d. SATIN MERVEILLEUX RIBBONS,**

**ombre and broadened, 4 and 5 inches wide, at 12½d.;**

**7 to 12 inches, 3s. 9d. JET and BEADED DRESS**

**TRIMMINGS. All REAL LACES at a considerable**

**reduction. Brussels Applique Flounces, 6s. 9d. a yard,**

**100 doz. Printed Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 2½d.**

**each, worth 3d. 6d. MANTLES and JACKETS of**

**the newest shapes, all reduced in price; and a special**

**lot of Chenille Shoulder Wraps, at 21s., worth 35s. to**

**45s. Great reductions made in every department.**

**REGENT HOUSE,**

**238, 240, and 242, REGENT STREET.**

**WATERLOO HOUSE.—HALF-**

**YEARLY SPECIAL SALE.**

**THIS AND EVERY DAY TO JULY 30.**

**DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR POST FREE.**

**WATERLOO HOUSE.—HALF-**

**YEARLY SPECIAL SALE.**

**THIS AND EVERY DAY TO JULY 30.**

**HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE, Silk Mercers,**

**Drapers, and Carpet Factors, Pall Mall East and**

**Cockspur Street, S.W.**

**THIN BUSTS.**

"Have you changed your

Dressmaker? This ques-

tion is asked of every lady

who wears the IDEAL

CORSET," Patented in

Europe and America, for

perfecting thin figures. This

drawing represents the

guaranteed effect when worn

by the thinnest figure. Dif-

ferent from all others, it

combines with other im-

provements, softness, light-

ness, and comfort, whilst its

great charm consists in the

contour being instantly regu-

lated to the wearer's plea-

sure to suit every dress,

always imparting the grace-

ful curves of a beautifully

proportioned bust, unap-

proachable and unattain-

able by any other corset in

the world. It should be par-

ticularly noted that the

perfectly natural effect of the

Ideal Corset is quite different from that imparted

by the usual self-explaining adaptations. Court Dress-

makers say:—"It is a wonderfully superseded padded

dress, and for Jersey Bodices it is matchless." Pro-

curable by Outfitters and Drapers from their Wholesale

London Houses, but if difficulty or disappointment

occur, a sample "Genuine Ideal" will be sent on ap-

proval, in plain parcel carriage paid, on receipt of

remittance by EVANS, BALE and CO., Wholesale

Depôt, 52, Aldermanbury, London. Unprecedented

testimonials, drawings, &c., post free. Prices: White,

or Black-stitched amber, 7s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 14s. 9d.,

to 18s. Be careful to see the Trade Mark stamped on

of the regulators inside top of Corsets, as attempts are

sometimes made to foist upon Ladies worthless and

incomparable substitutes. Waist measure only re-

quired of ordinary Corset unstretched.

**WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,**

**IMPORTERS.**

**TURKEY CARPETS.**

**PERSIAN CARPETS.**

**INDIAN CARPETS.**

**35 and 36, OLD BOND STREET.**

**LIVERPOOL.—SEA-SIDE**

**RESIDENCE.** Front gates, opening on the

Shore. To Let, Furnished, for about two months from

middle of June, BROOKE HOUSE, WATERLOO.

Containing three Reception Rooms, seven Bedrooms,

Bath Room, Servants Attics, &c. Coach House,

Stabling for Four Horses, Coachman's Rooms, Green

houses, &c. Standing on one and a quarter acres of

ground. Large Garden and two full sized Tennis

Courts. Twenty minutes from Liverpool, and Fifty

Trains from Liverpool.

Apply to D. L. SIMPSON, K 32, Exchange Buildings,

Liverpool.

**DOUBLE-BARREL GUN for**

**SALE,** quite new, with all the latest improve-

ments, comprising breechloading, double grip, central

fire, with leather case, and fittings complete, to be sold

a bargain.—Apply personally to the GENERAL

AGENCY, 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, London,

S.W., where it may be seen.



**NUBIAN** N.B. **BLACKING**  
Produce an  
instantaneous  
polish without  
brushing; one  
application lasts  
a week, makes  
Boots Water-  
proof, Wear-  
proof, and  
Weatherproof.

**NUBIAN** N.B. **BLACKING**  
Saves twice the  
cost in time and  
brushes, renders  
leather soft,  
supple, & doubly  
durable. Re-  
member, it con-  
tains no corro-  
sive acid.

**NUBIAN** N.B. **BLACKING**  
For Seaside  
Travellers,  
saves time, saves  
money, saves our  
feet, saves shoe  
leather. One  
application lasts  
a week.

**NUBIAN** N.B. **BLACKING**  
The econo-  
miser of time  
and money. The  
delight of ladies.  
The most deli-  
cate garments  
are never soiled  
by its use, and  
can be used on  
every descrip-  
tion of boots and  
shoes.



**CHRISTENING ROBES AND**  
**HATS and HOSIERS, 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.**  
**Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE,**  
**LADIES' OUTFITTER, 37, PICCADILLY.**



**LAROCHE'S**  
**TRIPLE QUININE WINE.**  
This VINOUS ELIXIR is the  
most powerful and valuable of  
the preparations of Quinine, strength-  
ening Antichloric Restorative. Em-  
ployed in cases of weakness and  
general debility, loss of appetite,  
fever. Prepared with IRON for  
Chlorosis, Scrofulous Affections, &c.  
Paris, 22, Rue Drouot, or  
and ALL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.



# PATIENCE. An Aesthetic Opera

By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, now being performed at the Opera Comique with enormous success.

**VOCAL SCORE.** 3s.  
**PIANOFORTE SOLO.** 3s.  
 All the following sent free for half price.  
**DANCE MUSIC BY CHARLES D'ALBERT.**  
 Patience Waltz . . . . . Solo or Duet. 4 0  
 Patience Lancers . . . . . 4 0  
 Patience Quadrille . . . . . 4 0  
 Patience Polka . . . . . 4 0  
**VOCAL MUSIC.**  
 Hey Willow Waly O . . . . . Song or Duet, each 4 0  
 A most Intense Young Man . . . . . 4 0  
 When I First put this Uniform on . . . . . 4 0  
 The Silver Churn . . . . . 4 0  
 Love is a Plaintive Song . . . . . 4 0  
**PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.**  
 BOYTON SMITH'S Fantasia . . . . . 4 0  
 KCHIE'S Fantasia . . . . . 4 0  
 SMALLWOOD'S Easy Fantasia, 1, 2, 3 . . . . . Each 3 0  
 FRED. GODFREY'S Grand Selection. (As played by all the Military Bands) . . . . . 4 0  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# OLIVETTE. New Comic Opera

(Enormous Success), at the Strand Theatre. Adapted by H. B. FARNIE. Music by AUDRAN.  
**VOCAL SCORE.** 8s. od. Net  
**ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE VOCAL SCORE,** containing the Overture, Songs, &c. . . . . 4s. od. "  
**PIANOFORTE SOLO.** . . . . . 2s. 6d. "  
**ALL THE FAVOURITE AIRS** arranged for the Violin, Flute, or Cornet . . . . . each 1s. 6d. "  
**LANCERS, WALTZ, QUADRILLE, POLKA, GALOP, and NEARLY AND DEAREST WALTZ.** All by D'ALBERT . . . . . each 2s. od. "  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# A CREOLE LOVE SONG. Words

by THEO. MARZIALS. Music by Mrs. LYNE-DOCH MONCRIEFF. Price 2s. net.  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# NEW AND POPULAR SONGS

**IN SHADOW. Mrs. Ronalds. 2s.**  
 WELCOME, Lady ARTHUR HILL.  
 CŒUR DE LION. H. J. STARK. Sung by Mr. Oswald. 2s. net.  
 AT THE PORTAL. N. FERRI. Sung by Madame Mary Cummings. 2s. net.  
 WHAT THE FIRELIGHT TOLD. J. L. ROECKEL. 2s. net.  
 DINA LEAVE ME. A. M. WAKEFIELD, Composer of "No. 51." 2s. net.  
 THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE. Mrs. L. MONCRIEFF. 2s. net.  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE

YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes from two guineas; harmoniums from 4s. 6d.; and American Organs from 4s. 6d. a quarter.  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS,

from 20 guineas.

# CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES,

from 27 guineas.

# CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS,

from 75 guineas.

# CHICKERING PIANOFORTES,

from 120 guineas. With American discount.

# CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEX-

ANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing Rooms, from 6 to 150 guineas, or on the Three Years' System, from 4s. 6d. per quarter.

# CHAPPELL and CO.'S Improved

AMERICAN ORGANS, combining pipes with reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole agency of this eminent manufacturer. A large variety on view from 18 to 250 guineas. Price lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

# CLOUGH and WARREN'S

Favourite ORGAN, compass 5-octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of 2½ octaves, and two of 2½ octaves, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 25 guineas. With 12 stops, Sub-bass, Octave Coupler, and Two Knee Pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated price list free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

# INSTRUMENTS by all Makers

may be hired or purchased on the Three Years' System.  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# A LARGE DISCOUNT to PUR-

CHASERS for CASH.  
**CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.**

# ERARD'S PIANOS. — Messrs.

ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough Street, London, and 13, Rue du Mail, Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, caution the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of Erard which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough Street, where new pianos can be obtained at 50 guineas and upwards.

# ERARD'S PIANOS. — Cottages

from 50 guineas; Obliques, from 85 guineas; Grands, from 125 guineas.

# £20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO

(Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Packed free.  
**THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street.**

# COLLARD PIANO, 30 Guineas.

Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fine full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker Street (exactly opposite Tussaud's).

# £35. — There is nothing in London

—nor, in fact, in all England—to be compared to the elegantly carved

DRAWING-ROOM TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.

With Cabriole Truss Legs, which is sold for £35, by THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street, Portman Square, London, W.

# PLEVEL, WOLFF, and CO.'S

PIANOS.—Every description of these celebrated instruments for SALE or HIRE.

SOLE AGENCY: 170, NEW BOND STREET, W.

# MUSICAL-BOX Depots, 56, Cheap-

side, and 22, Ludgate Hill, London.—Nicolas' celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Price 4s. to 20s. Snuff-Boxes, 18s. to 60s. Catalogues gratis and post free.—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

# STEINWAY PIANOFORTES,

GRAND AND UPRIGHT. THE GREATEST PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD. The Steinway Pianofortes are the chosen instruments of the educated and wealthy classes in every nation throughout civilisation, and have by far the largest annual sale of any pianofortes in the world.

STEINWAY and SONS, LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W. (And at Steinway Hall, New York.)

# SPOHR'S VIOLIN SCHOOL. In

one handsome volume, folio, cloth, pp. 235. Louis Spohr wrote to the publishers saying, "I have carefully looked over this English edition of my 'Violin School,' and have no hesitation in recommending it as a faithful translation of the original work." Price 21s., offered at 15s. 6d.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

# CAMPAGNOLI'S NEW AND

PROGRESSIVE METHOD ON THE MECHANISM OF VIOLIN PLAYING. Translated by JOHN BISHOP. Price 15s.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

# THE VIOLIN; some Account of that

leading instrument by its most eminent Professors, from its earliest date to the present time, with Hints to Amateurs, Anecdotes, &c. By GEORGE DUBOURG. Pp. 410, in cloth boards, 7s. 6d.; post free in stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

# CORELLI'S CELEBRATED

Forty-eight Trios. For Two Violins and Bass. New Edition price 18s. "A fine standard publication." London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

# HAPPY CHILDREN. A New

Song awaking many tender reminiscences. By SUCHET CHAMPION. Post free for 24 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

# DEARER FAR. New Song.

Words and music by SYBIL. Post free for 18 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

# SOFT-HANDED CHARITY. A

New Song by ANNE FRICKER; words from the "Christian Year." Post free for 18 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

# FOR THE SAKE OF SOMEBODY.

Song by L. CARACIOLO, in 3 keys. Net 2s. RICORDI, 265, Regent Street.

# AT DAYBREAK. Barcarole by

A. ROTOLI. Net 2s. RICORDI, 265, Regent Street.

# THERE IS DEW FOR THE

FLOW'RET. Song by G. A. MACFARREN. Net, 1s. 6d.

# STARS OF THE SUMMER

NIGHT. Song by E. CARACIOLO in 3 keys. Net 2s. Song by J. MAAS.

RICORDI, 265, Regent Street, W.

# LIKE TO LIKE. Song by L.

DENZA, the popular composer of "Good Night." 4 keys, 2s. net.—RICORDI, 265, Regent Street, W.

# LOST LOVE. Song by A. GUERCIA.

2 keys, 1s. 6d.—RICORDI, 265, Regent St., W.

# JOSEPH WILLIAMS' LIST.

A GENUINE SUCCESS.

**BILLEE TAYLOR. Comic Opera.**

By H. P. STEPHENS and E. SOLOMON.

**VOCAL SCORE.** . . . . . 6s. net.

**PIANO SCORE.** . . . . . 2s. 6d. "

**SONGS.** . . . . . 2s. 6d. "

**ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA**

**SELF-MADE KNIGHT.** . . . . . 2s. "

**THE VIRTUOUS GARDENER.** . . . . . 2s. "

**DANCE MUSIC.** . . . . . 2s. "

**LANCERS.** By ARTHUR GRENVILLE.

**QUADRILLES.** By CHARLES COOTE.

**WALTZES.** By CHARLES GODFREY.

**POLKA.** By ARTHUR GRENVILLE.

(Performed at the State Ball, Buckingham Palace.)

**PIANO SOLO or DUET.** 2s. each net.

**ORCHESTRA.** 2s. net. **SEPTETS.** 1s. 6d. net.

# BILLEE TAYLOR. Charles

GODFREY'S Selection of Melodies as played by the Band of the Horse Guards Blue with great success.

Piano Solo, 2s. net. Also

**TOURVILLE'S FANTASIA** (easily arranged). 1s. 6d. net.

# TO CHORAL SOCIETIES, &c.

New Cantatas by G. FOX.

**JOHN GILPIN.** . . . . . 2s. 6d. net.

**THE MESSENGER DOVE.** . . . . . 2s. 6d. "

(Words by George Bell.)

NOTE.—A liberal discount allowed on a number of copies.

# J. L. ROECKEL'S SONGS.

**AS THE SUN WENT DOWN.** . . . . . M.S. nett 2 0

**COME BACK, MY DREAM.** . . . . . C. " 2 0

**EVE OF ST. JOHN.** . . . . . M.S. " 2 0

**LOVE OF OLD.** . . . . . M.S. " 1 6

**WHEN ALL WAS YOUNG.** . . . . . M.S. " 1 6

**WHEN ROSES BLOW.** . . . . . M.S. " 1 6

# CIRO PINSUTI'S SONGS.

**DREAMS, ONLY DREAMS.** . . . . . M.S. nett 2 0

**FAIRER THAN MORNING.** . . . . . S. " 1 6

**I LOVE MY LOVE.** . . . . . S. & M.S. " 2 0

**LOVE WILL SHINE ALL THROUGH.** . . . . . M.S. " 1 6

**MADONNA'S FLOWER SONG.** . . . . . M.S. " 2 0

**THE OWL** (Song by Mr. Santley). . . . . Bar. " 2 0

**THE RAFT** (Song by Sig. Foli). . . . . B. " 2 0

**WHAT WE HAVE LOVED WE**

**LOVE FOR EVER.** . . . . . M.S. " 1 6

**WILT THOU BE MINE.** . . . . . Bar. " 1 6

# J. L. MOLLOY'S SONGS.

**LITTLE MAID OF CHINA.** . . . . . M.S. nett 2 0

**THE BIRD AND THE CROSS.** . . . . . M.S. " 2 0

**TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT.** . . . . . C. " 2 0

**BECAUSE I DO.** . . . . . M.S. " 2 0

# FLORIAN PASCAL'S SONGS.

**FOR YOU.** . . . . . S. nett 2 0

**BIRD OF DAY.** . . . . . M.S. " 2 0

**DREAMING IN THE TWILIGHT.** . . . . . M.S. " 2 0

**DIVIDED.** . . . . . S. " 2 0

**GLAD MY HEART.** . . . . . Bar. " 2 0

**THE JESTER'S FOLLY.** . . . . . Bar. " 2 0

**THE POET'S THEME.** . . . . . Bar. " 2 0

**THE TWO FACES.** . . . . . Bar. " 2 0

# THE PROGRESSIVE MUSIC

SCHOOL.

Carefully edited, fingered, and corrected from the original MSS. by J. LEYBACH. 1st Series (very easy), 15 Nos. Nos. 1 to 14, 3s. 6d. each net. No. 15, 6d. net.

# VIOLIN AND PIANO DUETS.

S. JACOBY. Six Popular Airs (easy), 1s. each net.

CH. TOURVILLE. Twelve Favourite Subjects (moderate). Price 1s. 6d. each net.

H. FARMER. Popular Violin Solos, with Piano Accompaniment (Brilliant), 9 Nos. Price 1s. 6d. each net.

H. FARMER. True Love (Resch's Charming Gavotte). 2s. net.

FLORIAN PASCAL. Pensées Celtiques. 2s. net.

# HENRY FARMER'S PIANO-

FORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author. 1,000th Edition, 4s.

"Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—*Musical Review*.

# JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

24, Berners Street, and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

# CHARLES HALLÉ'S Practical

PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.

Section I.—No. 1, PIANOFORTE TUTOR. Catalogues and all particulars may be had from FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272a, Regent Circus, Oxford Street; Manchester, Cross Street and South King Street; and all Music-sellers.

# D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS HALF

PRICE.—In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the improvements of the day by this long standing firm, of 100 years' reputation, and in order to effect a speedy sale. The easiest terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Trichord Cottages from hire, or taken in exchange, £10 to £12.

Class 0, £14 Class 2, £20 Class 4, £26 Class 6, £32 Class 8, £38 Class 10, £44 Class 12, £50 Class 14, £56 Class 16, £62 Class 18, £68 Class 20, £74 Class 22, £80 Class 24, £86 Class 26, £92 Class 28, £98 Class 30, £104 Class 32, £110 Class 34, £116 Class 36, £122 Class 38, £128 Class 40, £134 Class 42, £140 Class 44, £146 Class 46, £152 Class 48, £158 Class 50, £164 Class 52, £170 Class 54, £176 Class 56, £182 Class 58, £188 Class 60, £194 Class 62, £200 Class 64, £206 Class 66, £212 Class 68, £218 Class 70, £224 Class 72, £230 Class 74, £236 Class 76, £242 Class 78, £248 Class 80, £254 Class 82, £260 Class 84, £266 Class 86, £272 Class 88, £278 Class 90, £284 Class 92, £290 Class 94, £296 Class 96, £302 Class 98, £308 Class 100, £314 Class 102, £320 Class 104, £326 Class 106, £332 Class 108, £338 Class 110, £344 Class 112, £350 Class 114, £356 Class 116, £362 Class 118, £368 Class 120, £374 Class 122, £380 Class 124, £386 Class 126, £392 Class 128, £398 Class 130, £404 Class 132, £410 Class 134, £416 Class 136, £422 Class 138, £428 Class 140, £434 Class 142, £440 Class 144, £446 Class 146, £452 Class 148, £458 Class 150, £464 Class 152, £470 Class 154, £476 Class 156, £482 Class 158, £488 Class 160, £494 Class 162, £500 Class 164, £506 Class 166, £512 Class 168, £518 Class 170, £524 Class 172, £530 Class 174, £536 Class 176, £542 Class 178, £548 Class 180, £554 Class 182, £560 Class 184, £566 Class 186, £572 Class 188, £578 Class 190, £584 Class 192, £590 Class 194, £596 Class 196, £602 Class 198, £608 Class 200, £614 Class 202, £620 Class 204, £626 Class 206, £632 Class 208, £638 Class 210, £644 Class 212, £650 Class 214, £656 Class 216, £662 Class 218, £668 Class 220, £674 Class 222, £680 Class 224, £686 Class 226, £692 Class 228, £698 Class 230, £704 Class 232, £710 Class 234, £716 Class 236, £722 Class 238, £728 Class 240, £734 Class 242, £740 Class 244, £746 Class 246, £752 Class 248, £758 Class 250, £764 Class 252, £770 Class 254, £776 Class 256, £782 Class 258, £788 Class 260, £794 Class 262, £800 Class 264, £806 Class 266, £812 Class 268, £818 Class 270, £824 Class 272, £830 Class 274, £836 Class 276, £842 Class 278, £848 Class 280, £854 Class 282, £860 Class 284, £866 Class 286, £872 Class 288, £878 Class 290, £884 Class 292, £890 Class 294, £896 Class 296, £902 Class 298, £908 Class 300, £914 Class 302, £920 Class 304, £926 Class 306, £932 Class 308, £938 Class 310, £944 Class 312, £950 Class 314, £956 Class 316, £962 Class 318, £968 Class 320, £974 Class 322, £980 Class 324, £986 Class 326, £992 Class 328, £998 Class 330, £1004 Class 332, £1010 Class 334, £1016 Class 336, £1022 Class 338, £1028 Class 340, £1034 Class 342, £1040 Class 344, £1046 Class 346, £1052 Class 348, £1058 Class 350, £1064 Class 352, £1070 Class 354, £1076 Class 356, £1082 Class 358, £1088 Class 360, £1094 Class 362, £1100 Class 364, £1106 Class 366, £1112 Class 368, £1118 Class 370, £1124 Class 372, £1130 Class 374, £1136 Class 376, £1142 Class 378, £1148 Class 380, £1154 Class 382, £1160 Class 384, £1166 Class 386, £1172 Class 388, £1178 Class 390, £1184 Class



## THE PERFECT FITTED BAG.



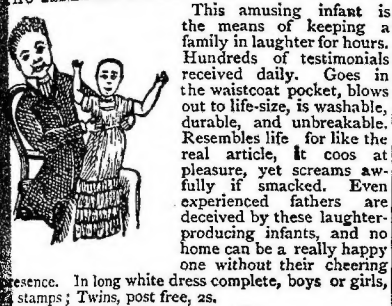
**FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG**  
188, STRAND.

**THE PERFECT EMPTY BAG**  
AND THE BEST BAG EVER INVENTED FOR  
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING,  
AND  
LIGHT, STRONG, SECURE.  
CATALOGUES POST FREE.

**FISHER, 188, Strand.**

A STARTLING SHILLING NOVELTY.

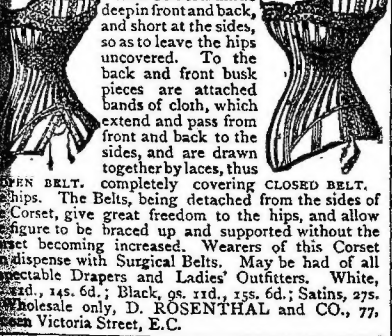
**THE AMERICAN RUBBER BABY.**



presence. In long white dress complete, boys or girls,  
stamps; Twins, post free, 2s.

**FORBES & CO.,**  
281 & 282, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

**ALLIBERT'S PATENT**



**EAU LODOIS.**

HIGHEST PERFECTION.  
The only Remedy for Baldness yet discovered.  
Consultation free from ten till five o'clock.  
THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY is so  
certain of success that it will enter into a contract on  
the principle of  
**NO CURE NO PAY.**



GRADUAL DECAY. AFTER EIGHT MONTHS' TREATMENT.

**EAU LODOIS.**—“Edgware Road,  
W. February 22nd, 1881.—Dear Sir,—Having  
under you for some months, I take this opportunity  
of bearing testimony to your ability and  
taste in having reproduced my hair after it had  
been lost, and what remained was rapidly  
restored. You can make what use of this letter  
please, as I recommend all who suffer from a like  
case to do the same thing as myself; and I also  
advise you to make a block from my photograph,  
as you desire.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, J.H.”  
Pamphlet forwarded, post free, on application.

**THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY,**

55, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

PARIS—40, FAUBOURG ST. HONORE.



**FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!**

Out of 4,199 LONDON FIRES  
during 1878, no fewer than 2,540 were  
extinguished by the LONDON BRIGADE  
AND PUMP. (Vide CAPTAIN SHAW'S  
REPORT).

LONDON BRIGADE HAND FIRE  
PUMP, with Pail, Cover, Two Hoses, and  
complete, packed and delivered in England  
for 5s.

**MERRYWEATHER & SONS,**

Works: Greenwich Road, S.E.

Show Rooms: 63, Long Acre, W.C.,  
LONDON.

**VALID CARRIAGES AND PERAMBULATORS**

Wicker from 5s. 2s.; superior  
ditto (Wood), 5s. 5s.;  
Merlin Chairs, 4s. 5s.;  
Carrying Chairs, 2s. 2s.;  
PERAMBULATORS (a  
large assortment) from  
21s. Illustrated list one  
stamp.

**N. MONK & CO.,**

100, Great Russell Street,  
W.C., near the British  
Museum.

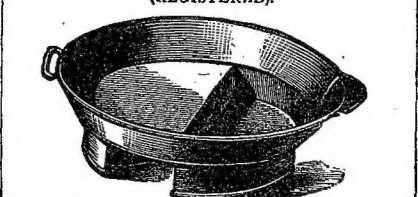
**INDIA, CEYLON JAVA,  
QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, EAST  
AFRICA, PERSIA, &c.**  
British India Steam Navigation Com-  
pany, Limited.

British India Association.  
MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON to  
Fortnightly.

CALCUTTA.	"
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
JEDDAH	"
ALGIERS	"
ZANZIBAR	Every Four Weeks.
BATAVIA	"
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all  
the principal Ports of  
INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA,  
QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.  
Every Comfort for a Tropical Voyage.  
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin  
Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL,  
and CO., Albert Square, Manchester; 57, Pall Mall,  
and 109, Leadenhall Street, London.

**THE WELL AND DRY  
PLATFORM SPONGE BATH**  
(REGISTERED).



PRICE 25s. Japanned Oak and Marble.

Constructed on purely HYGIENIC principles, this Bath  
is designed to meet a long-felt want. The Medical Pro-  
fession is unanimous in condemning the practice of standing  
in cold water while taking a bath, because doing so drives  
the blood to the head. ECONOMY of time and water is  
also secured by the use of this Bath, as the sponge can be  
filled instantly, and half the usual quantity of water is suf-  
ficient—a material advantage when using salt water. In cold  
weather a quart of hot water poured over the platform will  
keep the feet warm during the whole period of bathing, so  
that the most delicate person need no longer be deprived the  
health-giving luxury of a daily sponge, without which it is  
now generally admitted perfect health cannot be enjoyed.  
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.  
“This bath will prove most acceptable for general pur-  
poses, and is likely to be peculiarly useful for special pur-  
poses.”—*Lancet*.  
“The success that has attended the introduction of this  
bath is a convincing proof that such an invention was  
required.”—*British Medical Journal*.  
“Those who indulge in the invigorating luxury of a  
sponging bath, and who are too delicate to endure the neces-  
sarily long immersion of the feet in cold water, will be glad  
to learn that they may now enjoy the matutinal sponge  
without the danger of cramp or chill. Messrs. Groom and  
Co. have introduced a new contrivance called the ‘Well and  
Dry Platform Sponge Bath’ that secures the bather from the  
objection referred to.”—*Ironmonger*.  
“To obviate the objection (standing in cold water), many  
amateur devices have been adopted, but no special appliance  
to overcome the objection noted appeared until Messrs.  
Groom and Co. introduced a few months since their ‘Well  
and Dry Platform Sponge Bath.’”—*Sanitary Record*.  
May be had of any respectable ironmonger in London or  
Provinces.

**GROOM and CO.,** Liquorpond Street,  
London, E.C.,  
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers.

Special cases of baldness, &c., treated by letter, or  
personally from 1 till 4 daily. Consultation Free.



**LADIES  
READ  
THIS**

I MUST TRY HOWARD. THIS IS THE RESULT.  
HOWARD'S MIRACULOUS FORMULA  
still retains its title of NEVER FAILING, and can be  
used with confidence (after everything else has failed)  
as a Producer of Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows,  
a Curer of Scanty Partings, Hair Falling Off, and  
Baldness. Perfectly harmless. Invaluable to Ladies  
and Children for strengthening, promoting the growth,  
and restoring grey and faded hair to its natural colour.  
Post Free, 15 stamps.

**DANIEL HOWARD,**

330 n. High Holborn, W.C.

FOR BALLS, GARDEN

PARTIES, PICNICS, RACES, and

Other FASHIONABLE MEETINGS.

**DESMOULINS ET CIE'S**

CHAMPAGNE ROSÉ DES DAMES

(RHEIMS)

Possesses in a marked degree that *recherché* flavour  
which is so much admired by Connoisseurs.

BOTTLES 36s. per Dozen.

HALF BOTTLES 40s. 2 Dozen.

Sent to any Address upon receipt of Remittance by  
the Sole Agents for the United Kingdom,

**MILLS and CO.,**

11, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD

STREET, E.C.

**CHARMING CRAYON POR-**

TRAITS.—Send Photo and ros. 6d. to A. and J.

BOOL, Artists (from Royal Academy, National Medal-

list), 86, Warwick Street, Piccadilly, London, who will

return photo with faithful Crayon Drawing from it,

15 by 10 inches, post free, home or abroad. 100 testi-

monials. Tinted Crayons, 21s. Water-colour, 21s.;

oil, two guineas. LIFE size, highly finished crayon,

5s. 5s.

**JUDSON'S**

**GOLD**

**PAINT.**

TESTIMONIAL.—“I have been doing wonders with a shilling  
bottle of Artists' Black and your Gold Paint. I have an iron bedstead  
that was so shabby I would have been glad to give it away, although  
the design was a handsome one. I painted it carefully with the  
Black, and decorated it artistically with your Gold Paint; the result  
is a splendid bedstead that looks worth £3 or £4. I used a teaspoonful  
of the Gold, not more. I have done two sets of chandeliers in the  
same manner, and have now some cornices in view directly I can find  
time to do them.—J. C., April 21st, 1879.”

PRICES 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and ros. 6d.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Pamphlet, with directions, &c., sent post free, on  
application to DANIEL JUDSON AND SONS, South-  
wick Street, London, S.E.

**IMPERIAL VELVETEEN**



TRADE MARK. Address—

**EGERTON BURNETT,**

No. 99, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Scot-

land, and to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, on orders over 40s.

E. B. has NO AGENTS and no connection with any

London or Provincial Firms. Orders are executed direct

from the Warehouse.

PRICE LIST. **LUNN'S** [POST FREE]

**HORNGASTLE LAWN TENNIS.**

CARRIAGE PAID.

35 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LUNN'S £2 5s. CLUB SET, unequalled at the

price, comprising Four Full-size stout Gut Cedar

Handled Racquets, Regulation Net, Regulation Ash

Poles, &c., in box.

LUNN'S 7s. 6d. CLUB RACQUET, Cedar

Handle, strung with stout Gut.

LUNN'S 10s. 6d. "PARAGON" RACQUET,

Cedar Handle, double strung with Stout Gut.

LUNN'S HALF-GUINEA REGULATION NET.

LUNN'S 7s. 6d. REGULATION ASH POLES,

unjointed complete with Pegs and Guys. If brass

jointed 2s. 6d. extra.

LUNN'S 5s. UNCOVERED REGULATION

BALLS, BEST RUBBER.

LUNN'S 5s. 6d. ENAMELLED BALLS.

LUNN'S 7s. 11d. CLUB, FELT COVERED,

CEMENTED AND SEWN. REGULATION

BALLS.

LUNN'S 10s. COVERED, CEMENTED, AND

DOUBLE SEWN REGULATION BALLS.

COVERED WITH WHITE MELTON.

LUNN'S PATENT SCORING DIALS.

Patronised by Royalty.

Price 1s. 9d. each.

3s. per pair.

POST FREE.

Illustrated price list on application, containing num-

bers of testimonials from the nobility, clergy, and gentry.

All goods carriage paid to the nearest railway station

**LUNN & CO., Patentees,**

3 & 5, BRIDGE STREET, HORNGASTLE.

**MONSTER SALE OF PAPER**

HANGINGS at T. C. STOCK S, 8, VICTORIA

STREET, BRISTOL. One of the largest stocks in

England. Over a million pieces must be cleared.

Patterns post free.

200,000 White Pulp, £5 15s. a ream of 480 pieces;

150,000 pieces satin, 6½d. per piece. Golds for draw-

ing and dining-rooms from 1s. 2d. per piece. 10,000

pieces stamped Gold at 2s. 6d. per piece.

A rare opportunity for large dealers and shippers of

these goods.

**CANADIAN CANOES.**

BUILT IN CANADA FOR

**ROWLAND WARD & CO., NATURALISTS,**

166, PICCADILLY.

SIZES LEFT:

Basswood, No. 1,

from £13 17s.

Butternut

(like Walnut),

Nos. 1, 2, 3,

from £14 17s.

Basswood (Carved in Indian Work), No. 1, 2, 3, 4, £15 17s.

Basswood (Painted), small size, £12 12s.

And same, £9 9s.

In ordering, if for one person state No. 1 Canoe, and

so on according to requirements.

**WORTH'S PATENT BUST**

IMPROVERS.

“Art steps in where Nature fails.”

This invention meets a want that has long been

needed, viz., a light, pliable, and perfectly natural

BUST, which can be attached to any corsets or dresses

in an instant, and a pair will last a lifetime, as they are

easily removed from the Corsets and refixed. For slim

figures they give a beautiful yet perfectly natural

roundness, while for stout figures they are equally

beneficial, as they form a charming support, at the same

time giving grace and elegance. To high-class dress-

makers they are invaluable. The moderate price places

them within reach of all.

From all high-class Drapers or Outfitters, or a sample

pair sent on receipt of P.O.O. for ros. 6d. by the Sole

Manufacturers, WORTH & CIE, CORSETIERS, 4,  
HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.  
Descriptive Corset Circulars post free.

**MAPPIN AND WEBB'S**  
DRESSING AND  
TRAVELLING  
**BAGS**  
OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.

Best Materials and Work-  
manship.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED “BAG”  
CATALOGUE FREE.

MANSON HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY, & } LONDON.  
OXFORD STREET, W.

MANUFACTORY—SHEFFIELD.

See Dr. Hassall's Report.

**PINK'S**

**PICKLES**

Are the Best.

“ABSOLUTELY PURE.”

SEE ANALYSIS—Sent Post Free on Application.

**ELLIS'S**

**RUTHIN**

**WATERS.**

Soda, Potass, Seltzer,  
Lemonade, Aromatic  
Ginger Ale. For  
GOUT, Lithia Water, and  
Lithia and Potass Water

REGISTERED.

CORKS BRANDED “R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN,” and every Label bears their Name and  
Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of

**R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES, Manufacturers to**  
the Royal Family.

LONDON AGENTS: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

CAUTION.—Beware of spurious imitations, and insist on having  
ELLIS'S RUTHIN MINERAL WATERS.

SOLE ADDRESS:—R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES

**DOULTON'S LAMBETH**

**RADIATING TILE STOVES**

WILL BURN MANY HOURS Without Attention  
MAINTAIN A PURE AND EQUABLE HEAT.

ARE VERY DECORATIVE.  
NEED NO CLEANING.

For Studios. For Surgeries. For Schoolrooms.  
For Halls. For Conservatories For Waiting Rooms.

**DOULTON & Co., Lambeth Pottery, London, S.E.**

**BROOK'S SEWING COTTONS.**

**CASH'S WOVEN INITIALS**

MARK YOUR LINEN WITH

TRADE MARK

FOR SEWING ON HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND UNDERCLOTHING.

Any Name can be had in any type for 6s. 6d. a Gross.

Samples and Prices sent on application.

**J. & J. CASH COVENTRY.**

SOLD BY DRAPERS AND HOSIERS EVERYWHERE.

**CHAMPION'S MUSTARD**

Housekeepers will be glad to know that a sample 2 oz. tin of this perfectly pure mustard will be sent free.

CHAMPION and CO., City Road, London.



